

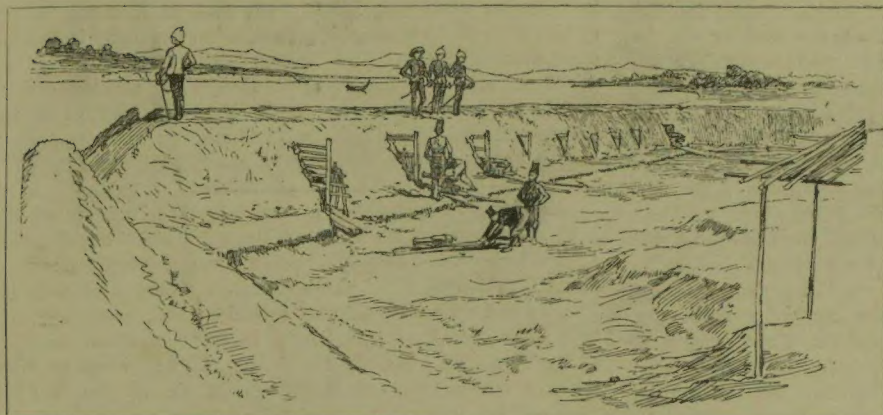
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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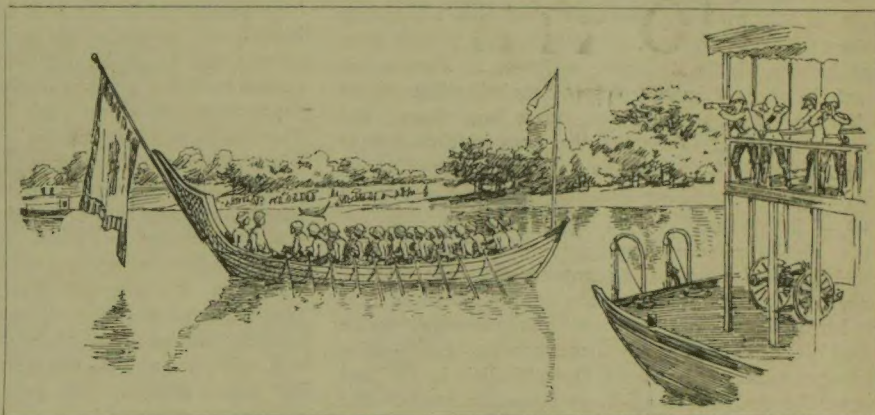
No. 2438.—VOL. LXXXVIII.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1886.

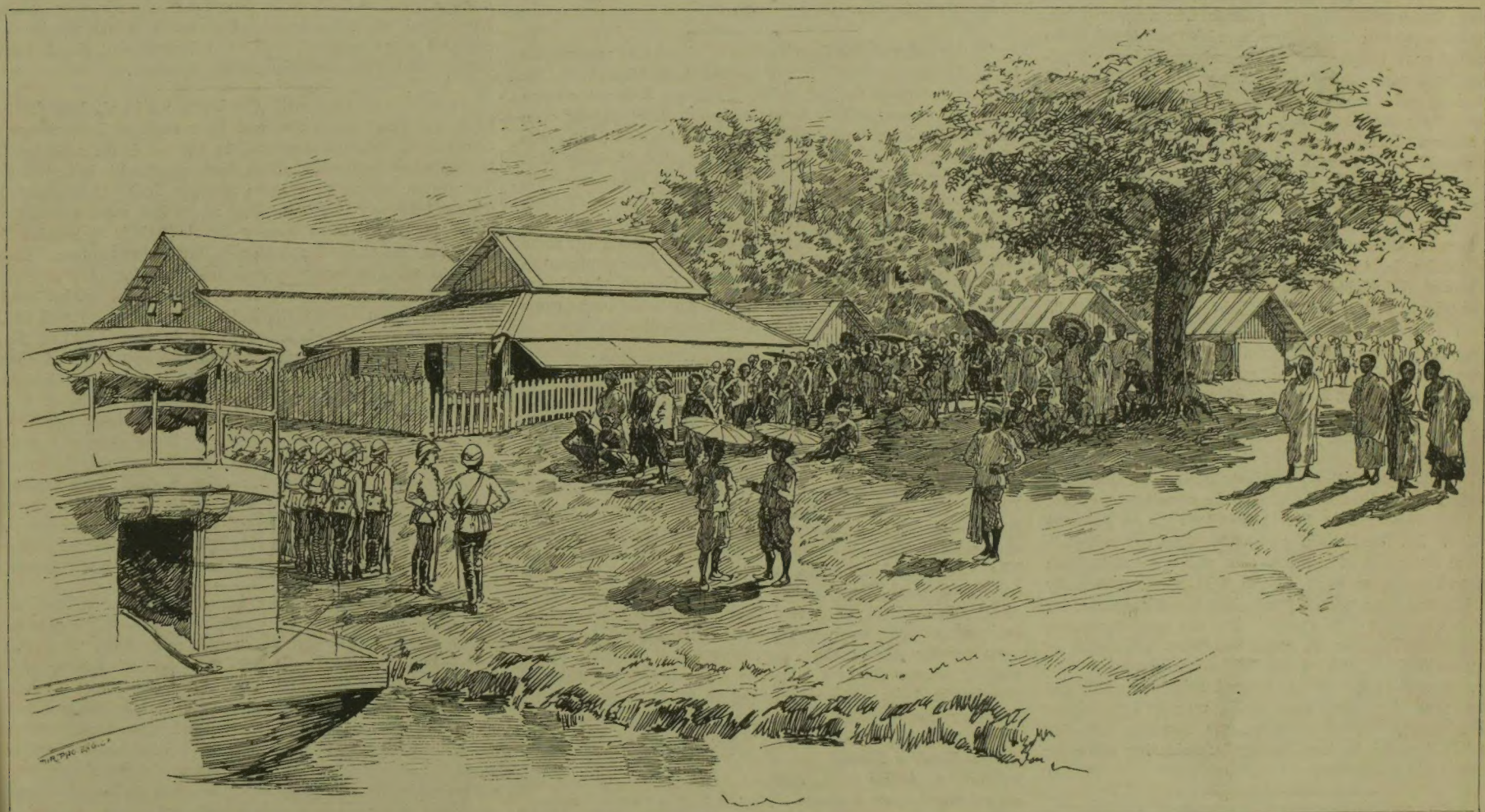
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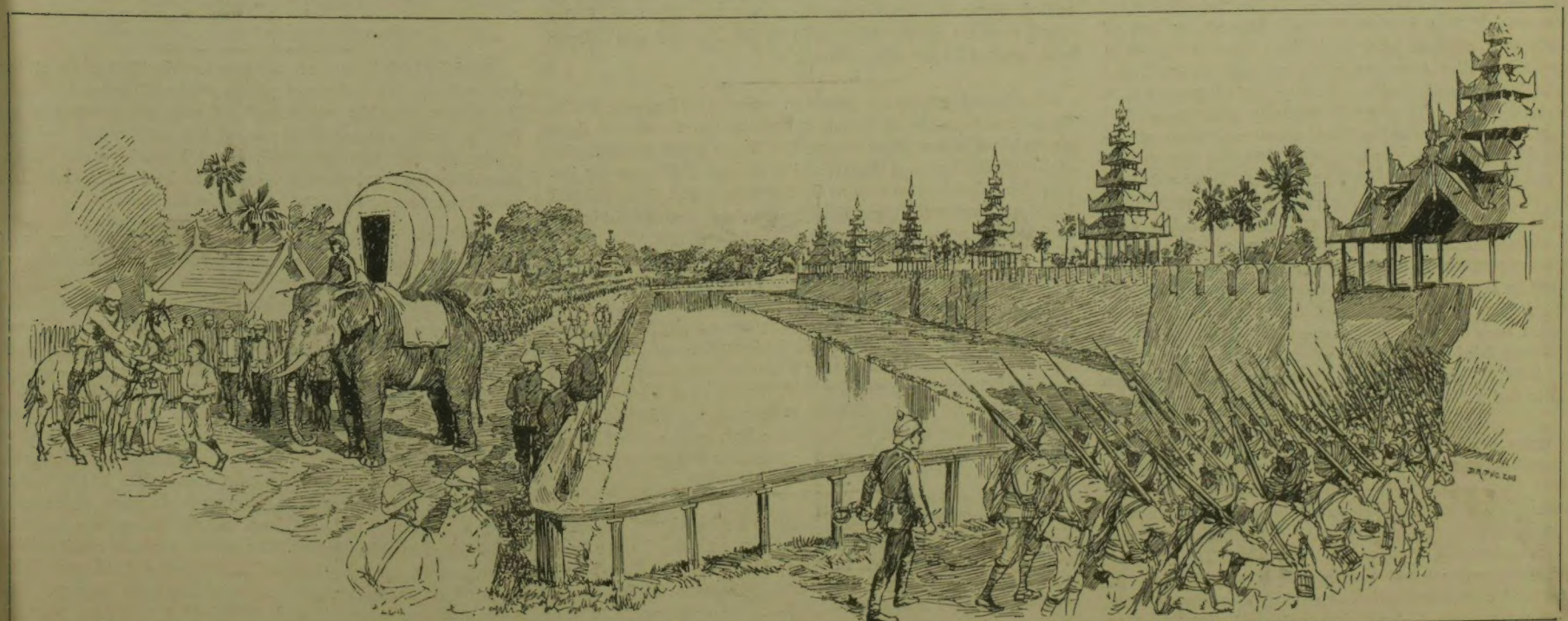
BURMESE FORT AT PA-KO-KO, FOUND DESERTED, WITH WHITE FLAG FLYING.



THE KING'S WAR-BOAT BRINGING THE FLAG OF TRUCE TO AVA.



BURMESE WITNESSING THE LANDING OF BRITISH TROOPS AT MANDALAY.



ENTRY OF THE BRITISH TROOPS INTO MANDALAY.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION TO UPPER BURMAH: SKETCHES BY CAPTAIN HICKSON, R.E.





A correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette* draws attention to a "unique criticism" of "Pilgrim's Progress" in the "Penny Cyclopædia," where the writer of the article on Bunyan is pleased to observe:—"Among his works, the 'Pilgrim's Progress' has attained the greatest notoriety. If a judgment is to be formed of the merits of the book by the number of times it has been reprinted, and the many languages into which it has been translated, no production in English literature is superior to this *coarse allegory*. We *perhaps* speak the opinion of a small minority when we confess that to us it appears to be mean, jejune, and wearisome." Curiosity will naturally be felt to know the author of this astounding deliverance. He was the Rev. Edward Smedley, author of an excellent history of the Reformed Religion in France, but whose taste in works of imagination was probably demoralised by his having gained the Seatonian prize four times. The editor must have been asleep, but woke up in time for the second edition, where Mr. Smedley's notice is replaced by one eight times as long, and citing Macaulay's almost exaggerated eulogy on the great allegorist.

The old three-volume-novel controversy has been revived, this week, in the *Times*. The question lies in a nutshell. It is better to borrow than to buy such novels as have no pretension to be called literature; and novels that are works of art—there are but few of them—if borrowed from Mudie's in the first instance, will be produced in a library form afterwards. The public like to have their fiction in a shape pleasant to handle and to read; for the novel is a luxury, and should be served up handsomely. If the dainty prove tasteless, it can be sent away; but worthless novels, published in a cheap form, will be retained, simply because they have been purchased, to the detriment of one's temper and the encumbrance of one's bookshelves. The most worthless of libraries would be a library of recent fiction; and of the 455 fresh novels published last year, it is probable there are not five that merit a place in a carefully chosen library. But it is surely well that even the best of fictions should pass through the ordeal of the circulating library before being selected by the reader for a place upon his shelves. Whether the customary production of a novel in three volumes is or is not detrimental to literature, is a matter open to discussion. Some of the finest and most popular stories in the language are as short almost as "The Vicar of Wakefield," while others, equally popular, are as long as "Lorna Doone" or "The Cloister and the Hearth."

During the last few days two men have passed away whose names are intimately associated with China. Sir Walter Medhurst, the son of Dr. Medhurst (a learned missionary in China), lived in that country through the larger portion of his life, and held, for several years, the high post of Consul at Shanghai. He was a master of the language, edited an enlarged edition of his father's "Chinese Dialogues," and wrote two or three attractive books about the country, of one of which, "The Foreigner in Far Cathay," we have a pleasant recollection. Dr. Birch, as a man of learning, covered, it is needless to say, a far wider field. He was a great Chinese scholar, and seems to have played with that profoundly difficult language as an Englishman, like Mr. Swinburne, for example, might play with French. But his specialty was a knowledge, such as few, if any, men have possessed, of Egyptian antiquities, and of the ancient languages of the country. The mere list of his learned achievements would fill a large space, but many readers, who may be ignorant of Dr. Birch's more recondite works, are familiar with his famous "History of Ancient Pottery," fascinating alike for illustrations and letterpress.

The report of the late conference of American librarians at Lake George includes an interesting account of the fortunes of the National Library of Mexico, illustrative of the impediments opposed to useful undertakings by the unsettled state of the country. The institution was decreed by Act of Congress in 1833, stopped by a revolution; taken up again in 1846, stopped by the American War; resumed in 1857, and stopped by the French invasion. In 1868 the adaptation of a disused church for a library was actually commenced, but took fourteen years to complete, and the arrangement of the books required two more. At length, in 1884, the library was opened, and boasts the respectable number of 150,000 volumes, with an annual appropriation for its support of more than £2000. The hall, formerly the nave, is ornamented with sixteen statues of illustrious representatives of literature or science, among whom we do not observe a single Englishman, though surely Bacon, Newton, and Shakspeare better deserved recognition than Humboldt, Cuvier, and Alarcon, whose appearance in such company seems singular until it is remembered that the third great Spanish dramatist was a native of Mexico. Still, the descendants of Spaniards might have been expected to find a niche for Cervantes.

The same report of the American Library Association, which is full of amusement as well as instruction, contains an account of a capital plan adopted in the library at Pawtucket for the correction of juveniles detected in smuggling dime novels, or in our parlance "penny readfuls," into that institution to read under cover of good and useful books. The library is provided with a scrap-book of authentic paragraphs from the newspapers of crimes instigated by reading dime novels. The delinquents are made to read the book, and the invariable effect is penitence, promise of amendment, and the delivering up of the offending fiction to the tender mercies of the librarian.

The people of Adelaide have been much exercised by a robbery committed in the Art-Gallery by an individual who seems to merit the commendation bestowed in the Middle Ages upon monks who purloined relics on behalf of their monasteries as most holy robbers and most pious thieves. This person—whether influenced by eminent examples in England is not stated—determined to admonish the Adelaide people of the insecurity of their gallery, and prove that crime could be committed by committing it himself. He therefore, quite undetected, cut a picture out of its frame, and came openly to the police-court next day with the work of art under his arm. The citizens, by the last accounts, were debating whether to reward him as a thief, with imprisonment, or as a benefactor, with neglect.

A newspaper correspondent has been entering a protest against uncut books, and observes that there is nothing he abominates more than hacking at the leaves. Why should he hack at them? Cutting the pages with a proper paper-knife is an enjoyment to the true lover of books. No bibliophile, indeed, will tolerate cut leaves in volumes worthy of the library, and which he may send hereafter to the binder. He cannot readily check the pagination, he has no security that the book is perfect, and the breadth of margin is curtailed. The cheap and comparatively worthless novels, whose little life is spent on the bookstall and in the railway carriage, may, no doubt, be sold with cut leaves to the advantage of the consumer, but books that merit the name of literature should be otherwise treated, and the reader who will not cut open a fine volume with pleasure as well as care does not deserve to possess it. We may add that it is sometimes possible, when you can trust a reader's judgment, to gauge the value of a book by the progress of the paper-knife. There was, it is said, a late learned Bishop who always gave the works offered him a fair chance. "He read till he could read no longer, cutting the pages as he went, and thus his progress could be traced, like that of a backwoodsman, who 'blazes' his way through a primeval forest. The paper-knife generally ceased to do duty before the thirtieth page."

The decision of the Charity Commissioners to remove the books belonging to the French Protestant Church, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, to the Guildhall Library, does not come a moment too soon. The books, although now chiefly of a theological character, are of considerable interest to students of Huguenot history and dogma. At one time it seems that the library was more catholic in its tastes; for it possessed, amongst other works, a real Caxton edition of Chaucer's poems, which, if sold at present prices, would realise many hundreds of pounds. Unfortunately, a Huguenot housemaid (or some one) attached to the service of those who were supposed to have charge of the library, found the Caxton useful for lighting fires, and the result was, that when the books came to be looked after and catalogued, the irreparable damage was discovered.

Some interesting particulars of the German Universities have recently been published. There are, it appears, twenty-nine now existing, including those in the Austrian Empire and Switzerland, and the Russo-German University of Dorpat. Twelve have ceased to exist, with only one exception during the first sixteen years of the present century. The oldest is Prague (1348), the youngest, Czernowitz (1875). Six have been founded during the present century, among them four of the most important—Berlin, Bonn, Munich, and Zurich. The number of students in the Universities belonging to the German Empire has risen from 14,808, in 1830, to 23,207, in 1883; but the percentage to the population is exactly the same. This percentage had declined very greatly during the intervening epoch, but has been rapidly recovering itself since the renovation of the German Empire in 1871. The percentage of students of Catholic theology has declined during these fifty-three years from 12 to 3, mainly owing to the establishment of seminaries under direct episcopal control. Protestant theology also exhibits a falling off in percentage from 27 to 13, but the actual number of students is diminished only by a fourth. Jurisprudence has gained in number, but suffered in percentage; medicine has more than doubled its numbers, and philosophy nearly quadrupled them, the percentage of the two united being 52, against 32 in 1830. The students of the exact sciences in the philosophical faculty are now 37 per cent, against 13 per cent in 1841.

Celebrated men with familiar names are frequently distinguished from the multitude of Smiths and Browns by their places of residence. Thus we speak of White of Selborne, Taylor of Norwich, Taylor of Ongar, and Wright of Derby, or we distinguish between two men as Christopher North distinguished between James and Robert Montgomery, by describing the latter as "not the poet, but the author of 'Satan' and 'Woman.'" The Rev. F. W. Robertson is better known to a large number of people as "Robertson of Brighton," one of the most suggestive and thoughtful of preachers, and the manliest of clergymen. His life, written twenty years ago, by Mr. Stopford Brooke, is perhaps one of the best biographies of its class in the language. We see that a new "life" is announced. It seems improbable that there can be fresh matter to relate of a man whose life was one of thought rather than of incident, and who died at the age of thirty-seven; but, on the other hand, it is always possible to treat a familiar subject in a new light.

On New-Year's Day, 1801, the Act of Union of England and Ireland became an operative law, and the Union Jack floated from the flagstaffs in Great Britain. On New-Year's Day, 1877, the Proclamation of the Empress of India was made with great splendour at Delhi. On January 1, 1886, a Royal Proclamation announces the annexation of Upper Burmah to the British dominions. Interesting events in the history of our country!

Perhaps it may be permissible to thank goodness that a "merry Christmas" is over at last, and that the "happy" New Year has begun—badly, what with depression of trade and ominous "revenue returns." It being proverbially "more blessed to give than to receive," cynics maintain that the fashion of making presents and sending "cards" at the season just over is only another of the many inventions which have been devised to make the poor (who, if they could, would scatter bliss and indigestion around quite as liberally as the rich) feel their poverty more keenly. To send about two-penny-halfpenny presents, say the cynics, affords the rich a pleasant way of spending their wearisome leisure at a small pecuniary outlay; but taxes the poor heavily, both in halfpence and in time. Anyhow, the practice of "forking out" can never be "in season" with people who are expected to perform that operation and are short of the means wherewith to perform it.

Touching the "jour de l'an," some worthy souls pronounce it "jour de l'âne," so hitting off, without meaning it, the cynic's view of the matter. Howbeit, there was really in France, once upon a time, a "jour de l'âne" or "fête de l'âne," introduced at Paris in the reign of Charles VIII.; and it found its way to England, but was soon forbidden on account of the irreverence and blasphemy with which it was accompanied, having become a mere burlesque of the "flight into Egypt."

As yet we have had but a very little bit of winter, which, it should be remembered (though the habit and the inclination are to forget), does not begin until the sun enters Capricorn on Dec. 21, and lasts until the sun enters Aries, on March 20. This is the reckoning of the calendar; but, according to a body's feelings, the winter begins in England about the First of October, and lasts till about the middle or end of May, when a Bloomsbury (on May 15) or a Hermit (on May 22) may win the Derby in a genial fall of snow, whilst the Queen of the May lies grievously ill of an inflammation of the lungs, caught on the 1st of that "merry" month. The first Napoleon knew a good deal about the duration of the winter season, as he showed when he expressed so much confidence in the abilities of "Generals" January, February, and March, more irresistible than himself and all his Marshals.

It is strange that, with the depression in all branches of trade, of which there are, and have been of late, so many complaints, artisans engaged in the no doubt arduous, if unrecognised, occupation of burglary can afford to be fastidious. Yet apparently they are, as an instance, hitherto unreported, goes a long way to prove. One night last week a small or large party of these gentry devoted their enterprise to pillaging the shop of a hosier in Burlington-gardens. They emptied all the boxes of rich silk neckties, they annexed smoking suits galore, and took a stock of pocket-handkerchiefs large enough to last a dozen of them and their families through a whole winter of influenza. When they came to the gloves, their sense of niceness retarded their progress: dogskins and lavenders they took indiscriminately, whether with broad black stripes down the back, or with none at all. But the white ones required selection; and when the luckless proprietor of the shop and goods arrived at his place of business, on the morning following the unexpected visit, he found nothing to show that his calling was that of a hosier, except a solitary pair of white gloves, which, in a previous moment of inspiration, he had marked "soiled." Nobody ever saw a burglar in dirty white gloves; hence, fashion possibly accounts for the rejection of this pair.

Thomson, the poet, must, when he wrote "Tancred and Sigismunda," have been in a prophetic vein, as the disasters which threaten the King of Bavaria now show. The extraordinary and extravagant fads, his expensive tastes with regard to the drama, and general desire for luxuries beyond all natural limits in which this Monarch has indulged, have culminated in an empty treasury and clamorous creditors. Even the palace is no longer safe, and is likely to be distrainted upon for unpaid debts; and it is announced that, in the event of no amicable arrangement being come to, King Louis will abdicate. How much more satisfactory and more dignified would it have been had he studied, even if in a version translated into German, Thomson's lines—

The man whom Heaven appoints  
To govern others, should himself first learn  
To bend his passions to the sway of reason.

Lord Lilford is one of the greatest ornithologists of the day, and has devoted years to the study of natural history. He is now bringing out a book of coloured pictures of all British birds, which will be one of the most valuable works on ornithology ever produced. Lord Lilford was an enthusiastic sportsman before his health broke down, and he has one of the finest collections of birds in England.

Formerly, in Ireland, and even now in some parts of England, it has been the custom for parents to insure the lives of their children; and some person, with but poor opinions of the morality of his fellow-creatures, has called attention to the fact that insured children die young. Although not precisely an exact example of the same sentiment, there exists in Paris a system somewhat analogous—that of insuring cab-horses, and many of the associations undertaking such risks have had reason to complain of fatal accidents to the quadrupeds being exceptionally numerous at the time of year when the French capital is out of season. However, extra premiums can cure extra risks in the case of the horses; but the practice common in America with regard to the insurance of children might advantageously be popularised in this country. The policy agrees, in consideration of premiums, annual or otherwise, to pay a defined sum either on death or on the insured one attaining a certain age. For parents whose means, though sufficient for current expenses, will not allow of their placing their children in life as they should wish, a provision such as this should have many inducements.



## MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Marquis of Salisbury and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, as Premier and Leader of the House of Commons respectively, have duly informed the Conservative Lords and Commons (to quote the Prime Minister's words) "That Parliament will meet on the 12th inst., for the swearing-in of members, and that the Queen's Speech will be delivered on the 21st." The Chancellor of the Exchequer added in his circular that the House of Commons would, on the 12th, proceed to the election of the Speaker, and earnestly requested the attendance of supporters of the Ministry "at the opening of the Session, as business of great importance may be expected to occupy the attention of the House."

For the consideration possibly of the three questions which will be uppermost at the assembling of the new Parliament, the Earl of Idlesleigh (in the absence of Lord Salisbury, detained presumably at Hatfield by the preparations for the Twelfth Night Ball) last Tuesday held a consultation in Downing-street with Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Sir Richard Cross, Colonel Stanley, Lord John Manners, Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Randolph Churchill, and the Hon. E. Stanhope. It was before this generally understood that the re-election of Mr. Arthur Peel as Speaker, a reappointment in every way judicious, would not be opposed by the Government, who would, on the contrary, with good grace support the return of this vigorous, able, and impartial Speaker to the Chair. With respect to the moot point of Mr. Bradlaugh's right to swear allegiance, and to take his seat as junior member for Northampton, it is probable that he will be among the earliest to take the oath, and will thus have secured a place before any objection can be raised. What then? No clue as to the course to be adopted by the Leader of the House can be gathered from the correspondence which has passed between Sir M. Hicks-Beach and Mr. Bradlaugh concerning the right hon. baronet's confidential communication with Mr. Peel.

Mr. Gladstone is expected to leave Hawarden on Monday to hold Council with his colleagues in London. On the same day, Mr. Parnell, as leader of the formidable Irish Home Rule Party of Eighty-six, will hold a meeting of his followers in the Dublin City Hall. According to a correspondent of the *Times*, "An intimation has been conveyed to important members of the Nationalist Party to the effect that the Ministerial measure of local government reform for Ireland, while identical in principle with those to be proposed for England and Scotland, will yet be modified in machinery for special adaptation to Irish circumstances and Irish needs. No proposition for direct opposition to the Ministry is to be laid before the meeting of Irish members. The experienced men among Mr. Parnell's colleagues will not even suggest an amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, should it be definitely stated in the Speech that the subject of Irish local government will be dealt with."

The high esteem in which Mr. Forster is held has been eloquently shown by the public interest evinced in the bulletins recording his progress at Torquay, the balmy air of which favourite winter residence will, it is to be hoped, restore him to health.

## RENT ABATEMENTS.

The Duke of Portland has made a remission of 15 per cent to his agricultural tenants in the county of Notts on their last half-year's rent.—The tenant farmers and others in Monmouthshire are receiving very considerate treatment at the hands of their landlords: Lord Tredegar has granted a rebate of 15 per cent to his agricultural tenants for a period of five years from Feb. 2, 1885; Mr. S. C. Bosanquet, of Dingertown Court, has allowed a reduction of 15 per cent for the past year; and Mr. Richard Potter, of The Argoed, near Monmouth, has intimated his intention of returning 25 per cent to his agricultural tenants.—Major Tottenham has granted a remission of 10 per cent to the tenants on his estate in the Vale of Llangollen.—Lady Willoughby De Eresby has granted to the farmers on her Perthshire estates an abatement of fifteen per cent on their rents for the past half-year. For the previous half-year her Ladyship allowed twenty per cent. These abatements represent a sum of £5000. Since gaining possession of these estates, in 1870, Lady Willoughby De Eresby has spent upon buildings, fences, and drains upwards of £115,000, while the gross increase of farm rents on the estates during the same period has only been £1500. It may be added that the gross increase for forty years has been £4840.—Earl Sondes has announced his intention to remit 30 per cent to his agricultural tenants on the Lees Court (Kent) and Elmham (Norfolk) estates on the half-year's rent which became due on Oct. 10 last.—Lord Wimmarleigh has intimated to the tenantry in Cheshire his intention of returning 10 per cent in their rentals.—The Earl of Camperdown has ordered all the farms on the Camperdown estates to be revalued, and the rents have in consequence been considerably reduced.—The Earl of Lonsdale has intimated to the tenants on his extensive estates in Westmoreland and Cumberland that he shall allow a reduction of 20 per cent on rents due at Candlemas next.—Sir Henry Allsopp has just reduced the rents on the Hindlip estate, Worcestershire, 25 per cent. Sir Henry had for some years past made temporary reductions at the annual audit.—Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne, one of the largest landed proprietors in Hampshire, has offered the small householders in the suburbs of Southampton, and the agricultural labourers in the villages on his estates, land in small quantities at a fair rent.—Mr. Robert Macdonnell, an Irish landlord, has given his tenants an abatement of 50 per cent on the half-year's rent due last September.

The Dublin Corporation have decided to retain a vacant area, exceeding an acre in extent, within the city, as a site for labourers' cottages, to be built by the Corporation.

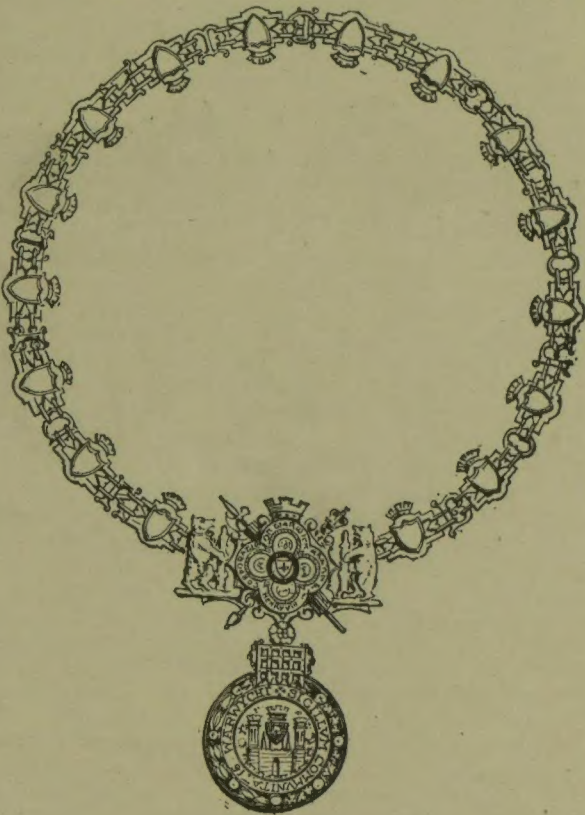
A pigeon show, organised on a large scale, and remarkable for the large number and superior quality of the entries, has been held this week at the Albert Palace.

The annual festivities for the enjoyment of the children inmates of the London Hospital were given on Tuesday. The Christmas-trees—there were two—were set up in the Queen Victoria Ward and the Princess Beatrice Ward: that in the first named being a presentation from Princess Christian; whilst the second was laden with toys sent by Mr. Leopold Rothschild, Mr. Bartley, Mr. Labouchere, and the clerks in the Post-Office Savings Banks, as well as other sympathisers with the good work here performed.

Among the brief personal memoirs of the new members of Parliament appended to the Portraits which appeared in our last, there was an accidental mistake regarding Mr. James Ellis, M.P. for the Bosworth Division of Leicestershire. The Portrait was of that gentleman, but the particulars mentioned were those relating to his cousin, Mr. John Edward Ellis, M.P. for the Rushcliffe Division of Nottinghamshire. Mr. James Ellis, of West Leicestershire, is son of Mr. Joseph Ellis, of Glenfield, and was born in 1829, and educated at schools of the Society of Friends; he is a quarry proprietor, and chairman of the Leicester School Board.

## CHAIN FOR THE MAYOR OF WARWICK.

It was mentioned in our last, that a gold chain of office, to which a badge will be attached, has been presented to the Corporation of Warwick, by subscription among the burgesses, in token of their esteem for the present Mayor, Mr. Stephen William Stanton, and to commemorate the Jubilee Year of the Municipal Corporations Act. The ceremony of presenting it was performed by the Right Hon. Arthur Peel, M.P. for the boroughs of Leamington and Warwick. Mr. F. W. Arkwright was chairman of the committee of subscribers, and Messrs. James Baly and S. W. Cooke were the honorary secretaries. The design for the chain and badge, shown in our illustration, was devised by Mr. T. H. Kendall, of Warwick. Each of the larger links of the chain is surmounted by a mural or civic crown, and bears a shield of ancient form; they can be taken off from time to time for enamelling the monogram, crest or arms of succeeding Mayors, and engraving their names and years of office on the reverse side. The shield links are coupled together by a series of solid gold letters, of an antique character, forming the words "Borough of Warwick." The central device is a quatrefoil, the outer rim of which



CHAIN AND BADGE FOR THE MAYOR OF WARWICK.

contains the inscription, "Corporation of Warwick, created by Henry VIII., 1546." In the four quarters, the dates of the other charters are inscribed, "Second Charter, 1553," "Third Charter, 1665," "Fourth Charter, 1684," and "Fifth Charter, 1694." The centre is occupied by a shield bearing the arms of King Edward the Confessor. The large badge, of circular form, in wrought and repoussé work, to contain the bearings of the borough seal from the oldest device extant, will be suspended by a portcullis and Tudor rose, the arms of the King's School, founded by Henry VIII. Mr. W. Kennett, jeweller, of Warwick, was intrusted with the work. The chain has been manufactured by Messrs. T. and J. Bragg, of Birmingham.

The Marquis of Anglesey has accepted the office of Rear-Commodore of the Royal Albert Yacht Club, Southsea.

The Countess of Zetland has personally distributed winter clothing to the poor, at her soup-kitchen, at Richmond, Yorkshire.

The Earl of Aberdeen has accepted the presidency of the Ragged School Union, previously held for forty-one years by the late Earl of Shaftesbury.

Lady Dilke, accompanied by Sir Charles Dilke, distributed the prizes on Tuesday night to the students of the Onslow College of Science and Art, King's-road, Chelsea.

A working boys' home in Marquis-court, Drury-lane, was opened on Monday evening by the Rev. D. Rice Jones. Attached to it is a club for forty boys, in connection with which classes for instruction are to be held.

The installation of Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., as Lord Mayor of Dublin, on the 1st inst., was the occasion of much popular enthusiasm among the citizens. For the first time, no military escort formed a portion of the procession, in which more than thirty bands took part.

Our Portraits of New Members of the House of Commons are copied from photographs taken by the following photographers:—London Stereoscopic Company, Messrs. Elliott and Fry, Mr. Fradelle, Messrs. Russell and Sons, of London, and a lithograph by Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald; Messrs. James Mudd and Son, and M. Lafosse, of Manchester; Mrs. Williams, of Wolverhampton; Messrs. T. Bennett and Son, of Worcester; Messrs. G. W. Wilson and Co., of Aberdeen; Mr. M. Guttenberg, of Bristol; Mr. G. G. Lange, of Darmstadt; and Mr. L. Subergaze, of Pau.

We are requested by Dr. W. C. Maclean, retired Inspector-General of the Army Medical Department, and Professor of Military Medicine at the Army Medical School, Netley, to recommend a subscription recently opened for the benefit of Dr. Warburg, the inventor of the most powerful febrifuge known to the medical profession. This tincture, which is of the greatest value to our soldiers and others in tropical climates, where fever "kills twice as many victims as cholera and smallpox put together," is now made and sold by druggists without any profit to the discoverer, whose claims and merits are personally attested by the high authority of our Correspondent. Dr. Warburg is above eighty-one years of age, and is in embarrassed circumstances. He received only a grant of £200 from the Indian Government some time ago. Contributions may be sent to Major-General F. Cotton, R.E., C.S.I., 13, Longridge-road, S.W.; or to Captain Ralph N. Taylor, East India United Service Club, St. James's-square. The lamented General Gordon, in a letter from the Sudan, in 1876, addressed to Dr. Warburg, said, "I am (D.V.) coming home on leave; it would be for good, were it not for your medicine; but I have such confidence in it that I look on returning with no dread."

## THE CHURCH.

The Bishop of Truro has declined the offer of the Bishopric of Manchester.

Dr. Bates, of Edinburgh, has been appointed organist of Norwich Cathedral.

Dr. Moorhouse, the Bishop of Melbourne, has consented to the creation of a new diocese at Sandhurst, Australia.

The Rev. Canon Fleming has declined the Deanery of Chester, which was recently offered to him.

The Queen has ordered a congé d'élire to issue for the electing of a Bishop of Ely, and has recommended the appointment of the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton.

The Rev. Edgar Baker, Minor Canon of Chester Cathedral, has been appointed to the Rectory of Northenden, vacant by the resignation, from ill-health, of the Rev. E. Deacle.

The Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, has appointed Dr. Stewart, Archdeacon of Dromore, to the Deanery of Dromore, vacant by the death of Dean Lefroy.

The Rev. F. Pigou, D.D., Vicar of Halifax, one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, has accepted the vacant honorary canonry of the cathedral church of Ripon.

The episcopal Church of St. Margaret, Forgue, diocese of Aberdeen, has been presented, at the cost of Mr. J. Morison, with a clock of superior design, specially constructed by Mr. J. W. Benson, Ludgate-hill, London.

Miss Pope, of Kensington Park-gardens, has presented the Rev. Dr. Egan, Vicar of Christ Church, South Hackney, with a freehold site for the erection of a mission church in a large and necessitous quarter of his parish.

The Rev. E. T. Churton, Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Dover, for some years the Senior Curate of St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington, has accepted the Bishopric of Nassau, in succession to Dr. Cramar Roberts.

The Dean of Winchester has issued an appeal to the inhabitants of Winchester and the diocese generally in aid of a fund which is being raised to secure an improvement of the cathedral churchyard and its precincts, towards which Archdeacon Sumner has contributed £100, and the Dean and Chapter and heads of the college have contributed liberally.

The Law Courts will be reopened for the Hilary sittings on Monday, and will remain open until Wednesday, April 21.

Last year there were sixteen explosions in collieries. The deaths in three explosions numbered 300.

Bishop Temple presided at a New-Year's gathering of members of the Band of Hope Union, in Exeter Hall, last Saturday night. In addressing the meeting, his Lordship said there were in London 200,000 people belonging to the Union.

The Royal Humane Society have awarded their bronze medal and certificate to Mr. Herbert Tomlinson, Demonstrator of Natural Philosophy at King's College, for saving a young girl from drowning at Seaford, Sussex, in September last.

After a spirited game, the English team won, by one goal, and two tries to one goal, the first of the season's international football-matches—England v. Wales—played at Blackheath last Saturday, under Rugby Union rules.

On Monday the new works for the improvement and extension of the Royal Albert Docks, which have been found to have progressed satisfactorily, were inspected by the directors of the company and others. It is hoped that they will be completed early in the spring.

The two Landseer Scholarships have been awarded at the Royal Academy Schools. They are each of the value of £40, are tenable for two years, and are given to the students in painting and sculpture, respectively, who pass the best examination at the end of the first three-years' term of studentship. The successful competitors are—in painting, Mr. Harold Copping, who gained the second prize for the best drawing from the nude; and in sculpture, Miss Kate Bannin.

Lord R. Montagu, in a letter regarding his withdrawal from the Church of Rome, writes that he wishes to explain that he left the Church on June 19, 1882, after giving his reasons at length in a letter to Cardinal Manning—namely, the un-Christian and even revolutionary principles promulgated by the Cardinal and Roman Catholic Bishops of the British Empire, and openly inculcated by the priests in Ireland and elsewhere.

The result of the Oxford University Examination for Women has been announced. Thirty-five candidates were examined, of whom sixteen obtained certificates. Only four failed in the compulsory subject—arithmetic. Although in Greek but three satisfied the examiners, nineteen passed in Euclid, eighteen in French, fifteen in German, fourteen in Algebra, and seven in Latin. One candidate failed in every subject, and one was absent from the examination.

At a meeting of the Victoria Philosophical Institute on Monday night, Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen read a paper on "Historical Evidences of the Migration of Abram," his conclusion being that the record, given in Genesis, of the migration of Abram perfectly agrees with the Chaldean and Western-Asiatic history revealed by the monuments and inscriptions found during recent years in the grave-mounds of Chaldea. In the subsequent discussion, the urgent need of excavations in the great city mounds of Western Asia, especially in ancient Kharran, was referred to.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn provided a New-Year's dinner for upwards of 3000 aged and deserving poor in the extensive mining district of Ruabon, North Wales. Several cattle were killed and cut up in Wynnstay Park on Wednesday, and the beef distributed at the home farm on Friday week, in pieces ranging from 1 lb. to 7 lb., according to the number of members in the family. Lady Wynn also distributed 1000 yards of flannel to the poor women, and a piece of cloth sufficient to make a coat was given to each old man, accompanied with a shilling. Great distress prevails in the district in consequence of the depression of trade.

The publication of essays which have appeared in magazines is most commendable when, as is the case with the collection entitled *Ideas about India*: by Wilfrid Seawen Blunt (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.), they have to do with one subject only, and that subject a burning question of the day. How long the "brightest jewel of the British Crown," less bright already than it was wont to appear, will keep its place, not even a "sporting prophet" would be daring enough to venture an opinion; but, before it drops out, or is plucked out, it were well to read the "ideas" propounded in this volume, wherein the author delivers himself of his sentiments with refreshing freedom, if not with remarkable wisdom and irresistible cogency. It is quite certain that, if justice is ever to be done to India, our "competition wallahs" must not be encouraged to look upon it as a mere "Tom Tiddler's ground," where they are to remain just so long as they require for "picking up gold and silver" (in the form of pension and "savings") sufficient to enable them to return and end their days, before they are old men, in clover at home, and where, as long as they do remain, they are to live like little kings, amidst a subject, starving, and yet tax-paying population.



THE WAR BETWEEN SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. J. SCHÖNBERG.



ARRIVAL OF THE NATIONAL AID SOCIETY'S AGENTS AT THE SERVIAN OUTPOSTS.



TRANSPORT OF SICK AND WOUNDED BULGARIANS THROUGH THE DRAGOMAN PASS.





THE BURMAH EXPEDITION: ARRIVAL OF KING THEEBAW AT PROME.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



## MUSIC.

The New Year opened musically yesterday (Friday) week, with a grand performance of "The Messiah" by the Royal Albert Choral Society, conducted by Mr. Barnby. The solo vocalists were Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Watkin Mills, and their performances were—as need scarcely be said—of high efficiency, as were those of the band and chorus, the choral music having been rendered with sublime effect by the fine choir. Mr. Barnby conducted and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ with their accustomed skill.

On the afternoon of the following day the fourth of the twentieth series of Mr. John Boosey's "London Ballad Concerts" was given at St. James's Hall, when various songs, old and new, were rendered with great effect. Among the recent productions were Mr. L. Moir's "Children Asleep," and Mr. Hope Temple's "An Old Garden," the singers having been, respectively, Madame Antoinette Sterling and Miss Griswold. Other highly successful performances were contributed by these artists, and by Misses M. Davies and E. Rees, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Santley. Violin and pianoforte solos were brilliantly executed, respectively, by Madame Norman-Néruda and M. De Pachmann; and some part-songs were excellently rendered by Mr. Venables' choir. The first evening concert of the year will take place on Wednesday next.

The Monday Popular Concerts will be resumed next week, and the afternoon performances associated with them will recommence on the Saturday following. The evening concert will include the co-operation of Madame Norman-Néruda as leading violinist, Mr. E. Lloyd as vocalist, and Miss Fanny Davies as solo pianist. At the afternoon concert Beethoven's Septet will be given, with a specially strong cast of executants, comprising Madame Néruda and MM. Straus, Lazarus, Paersch, Wotton, Hausmann, and Bottesini. Mr. Santley will be the vocalist and Mr. Hallé the pianist.

Another resumption of serial concerts will be that of the Sacred Harmonic Society's performances on Jan. 15, when Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be given; the fifteenth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society being continued on the 20th of this month with a performance of Berlioz's "Faust" music. The Burns anniversary will be celebrated by a Scotch concert, given by Mr. Austin, at St. James's Hall, on Jan. 23; and at the Royal Albert Hall, on the 25th of the month, by Mr. W. Carter, who will give a Welsh festival there on March 1. The admirable Heckmann string quartet party will reappear at Prince's Hall on Jan. 26, at the first of a new series of Mr. Franke's chamber concerts, in which his vocal quartet will assist.

With February, a still greater revival of musical activity will take place: the fourth of Novello's Oratorio Concerts on the 2nd, Mr. Walter Bache's annual orchestral concert on the 8th, the first public operatic performance of pupils of the Royal Academy of Music (at the Haymarket Theatre) on the 11th, and the continuation of the Crystal Palace Saturday Afternoon Concerts on the 13th, all taking place in February.

The Philharmonic Society will open its seventy-fourth season on March 4 with the first of six concerts; concerts of national music will be given on St. Patrick's Day by Mr. W. Carter at the Royal Albert Hall, and by Mr. Austin at St. James's Hall; and the Bach choir will give a concert on the 25th of the month.

April will include (on the 6th) a performance of Liszt's great oratorio, "St. Elizabeth," in the presence of its distinguished composer—according to present arrangements—a musical reception being arranged for the 8th of the month by his worthy pupil and zealous advocate, Mr. Walter Bache. Another specialty connected with the expected visit of the eminent Hungarian will be the performance of a selection from his works at the nineteenth (and last but one) of the Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts, on April 10. The London Musical Society will give a performance on April 7, and Mr. Henry Leslie's renowned choir will give concerts on April 14 and May 27. Senor Sarasate will begin a new series of six of his excellent orchestral concerts on April 19; the celebrated Richter concerts will open their thirteenth London season with the first of nine performances on May 3; that excellent and well-managed institution, the Royal Society of Musicians, will hold its 148th annual festival on May 12, with Mr. Justice Chitty as president; and on the 31st of that month Mr. Carl Rosa will open a season of four weeks at Drury-Lane Theatre; his arrangements including the production of a new opera composed by Mr. Mackenzie, to a book by Dr. Hueffer, who has taken his subject from the troubadour history of the fifteenth century.

During the coming season, a special grand performance of Gounod's oratorio, "Mors et Vita," will be given at the Crystal Palace, on the same gigantic scale as that of the great triennial Handel Festivals, which have been held there for many years—another exceptional performance (the particulars of which are not yet settled) being in contemplation at the Royal Albert Hall.

Of Italian opera in London, and of the future-use of its long-established homes—Her Majesty's and Covent-Garden Theatres—only vague rumours are yet obtainable. It is difficult to conceive that no scheme of Italian opera performances will be forthcoming during the year; but acceptance of any detailed particulars would as yet be premature.

It is expected that Anton Rubinstein will visit London during the season, when his remarkable powers as a pianist will doubtless be displayed in recitals.

The two great provincial festivals of the ensuing autumn will be the 163rd meeting of the three cathedral choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, at the last-named city; and the following triennial festival at Leeds, to be held on Oct. 13, 14, 15, and 16. The latter occasion will include the production of three new works—a sacred cantata by Sir Arthur Sullivan, a work of a similar class by Antonin Dvorák, and a secular cantata by Mr. Mackenzie.

The London Ballad Singers gave their first public concert at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, last week, when some of the students of the London Academy of Music, assisted by Madame Antoinette Sterling and Mr. Chilly, rendered a varied selection of vocal music, which was well contrasted by the skilful pianoforte and violin playing of Misses F. Henderson and K. Chaplin.

The St. Paul's (West Brixton) Choral Society gave a concert last week at Brixton Hall, the first part being Handel's "Messiah," and the second part selections from Mendelssohn, Mozart, Gounod, Haydn, &c. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the large hall was well filled, and the performance was an excellent one. Mr. W. Sexton efficiently conducted.

The Clapton Park Working-Man's Club and Institute gave on Wednesday a musical entertainment to the children of the members, numbering about four hundred. This club is a non-political one, having about three hundred members. They have built a hall, where concerts are given once a week to the members; likewise a billiard-room (which has two full-sized tables in it), a library, and a skittle-saloon.

## DEATHS.

On Dec. 27, at The Park, Hull, John George Seaton, younger son of Alderman Seaton, J.P., aged 25 years.

On Dec. 31, 1885, at Southport, Bessy Jane Hargreaves, relict of the late Thomas Hargreaves, of Oakhurst, Lancashire, aged 70 years.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is. Five Shillings for each announcement.

## TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume Eighty-Seven (from July 4 to Dec. 26, 1885) of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, can be had Gratis through any Newsagent, or direct from the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, W.C. London.

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**THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'** NEW-YEAR'S ENTERTAINMENT. TRIUMPHANT BEYOND THE MOST SANGUINE EXPECTATIONS. See what the "Times," the "Daily Telegraph," the "Standard," the "Daily News," the "Daily Chronicle," the "Morning Post," and "Morning Advertiser" of Monday say about it. NEVER BEFORE has an ENTERTAINMENT RECEIVED such UNQUALIFIED ENCOMIUMS from the LEADING PRESS OF LONDON. THE NEW PROGRAMME will be repeated EVERY AFTERNOON at Three, EVERY NIGHT at Eight. Places can be booked at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, one month in advance. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 8s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under twelve, half-price to all parts except the Gallery. No fees.

EVERY AFTERNOON at Three o'clock; EVERY NIGHT at Eight o'clock.  
**ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.**  
Those truly great and inimitable Juvenile Artists, Master S. ADESON and Master C. ADESON, who created such a furore in the "Pirates of Penzance," when it was performed by the Children's Company, under the direction of Mr. Poly Carter, at the Savoy Theatre last Christmas, have been engaged for a limited period, and will appear in conjunction with the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS. Doors open 2.30; also 7.30.

**MONTE CARLO.—THE ADMINISTRATION OF MONTE CARLO**, in its endeavour to diversify the brilliant and exceptional entertainments offered to the Cosmopolitan High Life frequenting the shores of the Mediterranean during the Winter Season 1885-6, has much pleasure in announcing the following remarkable representations, for which purpose Mr. Fabian has already engaged—

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**THE INTERNATIONAL PIGEON-SHOOTING AT MONACO, 1885-6.**  
These International Meetings (First Series) commenced on Tuesday, Dec. 15, and will be continued every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday up to Jan. 14, 1886. Special prizes are added to each of the events.

**GRAND INTERNATIONAL MEETING.**  
Saturday, Jan. 16: Grand Poule d'Essai. 2000f.  
Tuesday, Jan. 19: Prix d'Ouverture. 3000f. and an object of Art.  
Friday and Saturday, Jan. 22 and 23: Grand Prix du Casino. An object of Art of 5000f. and 20,000f.  
Monday, Jan. 25: Prix de Monte Carlo (Grand Handicap). An object of Art and 3000f.  
Thursday, Jan. 28: Prix de Consolation (Handicap). An object of Art and 1000f.  
Friday and Saturday, Jan. 29 and 30: Second Universal Championship (Triennial). A good Gun and 5000f.

Besides, the Stand will be opened every Monday and Friday from Jan. 10 until Feb. 28 for Pools and Matches.

A Second Series of Meetings will take place immediately after the GRAND CONCOURS, and be continued until March 10, every Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday. Thursday and Friday, March 11 and 12: The Grand Prix de Cloture. An object of Art and 3000f. will be followed by a Third Series of Meetings until April. For full particulars, address M. A. BLONDIN, Secretary, Pigeon-Shooting, Monte Carlo.

## SEA BATHING AT MONACO.

This is pursued during the Winter Season, on a sandy beach, facing the Grand Hôtel des Bains.

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It has been intimated by the Board of Trade to the promoters of the Channel Tunnel that if the bill which has been recently deposited by them in the Private Bill Office is persevered in it will be the duty of the Government to oppose it in Parliament.

## THE COURT.

The Queen, who enjoys good health, has walked and driven daily. Lord Rowton arrived at Osborne on New-Year's Day, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal family. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting joined the Royal circle in the drawing-room after dinner. Mr. Santley had the honour of singing several songs before her Majesty, Mr. W. G. Cousins accompanying him on the pianoforte. Last Saturday the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, honoured Mr. and Mrs. Prothero with a visit at Whippingham Rectory; the Duke of Connaught and Prince Henry of Battenberg went out shooting; the Duke and Duchess of Connaught walked out, and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg drove. General Sir Donald Stewart arrived at Osborne, and was invested by her Majesty with the insignia of Grand Cross of the Star of India, and received the honour of knighthood. The Duke of Connaught was present. Sir Donald Stewart and Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal family. On Sunday morning her Majesty and the Royal family, and the members of the Royal household attended Divine service. The Rev. Canon Duckworth officiated. General Sir Donald Stewart and the Rev. Canon Duckworth had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal family. Colonel Nightingall, commanding the 93rd Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders at Parkhurst, had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal family on Monday evening. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Margaret and Prince Arthur of Connaught, left Osborne for Bagshot Park on Tuesday morning. Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, attended by Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, accompanied them to Southampton in her Majesty's yacht Alberta (Captain Fullerton).

The Prince and Princess of Wales are at Sandringham. There was a "meet" of the West Norfolk Foxhounds at Sandringham last Saturday. (Our Extra Supplement is a Coloured Picture of one of these meetings.) The Austrian Ambassador and Countess Karolyi left Sandringham in the morning; and his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador (Rustem Pasha) arrived on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales. On Sunday morning the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, and by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and the guests staying in the house, were present at Divine service at Sandringham church. The ladies and gentlemen of the household were in attendance. The Rev. F. A. J. Hervey, Domestic Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and Rector of Sandringham, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Henry Smith, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools for Norfolk, who likewise preached the sermon.

Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, opened a miniature wax-work exhibition in Cadogan-square on Tuesday.

The Children's Ball was given on Wednesday night by the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House.

The Holderness Hunt Ball will be held at Beverley on Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Mr. John Bishop, stipendiary magistrate of Merthyr, has been appointed Judge of the Gloucestershire County Court, in place of the late Mr. Charles Sumner.

Lord Lonsborough, in commemoration of the coming-of-age of the Hon. W. F. H. Denison, on the 30th ult., has placed a handsome stained-glass window in Lonsborough church.

Her Majesty has subscribed £30 to the fund for the relief of the unemployed of the city of Aberdeen. The fund now amounts to £900.

Mr. Gatty, at present Attorney-General of the Leeward Isles, has accepted the Attorney-Generalship of Trinidad. The appointment is worth £1000 a year.

The Queen has conferred baronetcies upon Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., Mr. Francis Montefiore, Mr. John Edward Dorington, and General Claud Alexander. A knighthood is to be conferred upon Dr. Crichton Browne.

Mr. J. A. Carey has been appointed Receiver-General of Guernsey, in the room of Mr. Brock, resigned; and Major William C. Gray to be Receiver-General of Jersey, in the room of Mr. Simon, deceased.

Mr. Grantham, Q.C., M.P., has accepted the offer made to him of the Judgeship vacant by the preferment of Sir Henry Lopes to the Court of Appeal. This appointment will create a vacancy in the representation of Croydon.

Sir Farrer Herschell, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, and Baron Henry De Worms, M.P., have been appointed a committee to inquire into the duties, organisation, and arrangements of the Patent Office under the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883.

The Earl of Onslow, president of the Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs, at Battersea, has received a letter from Sir Henry Ponsonby, stating that the Queen had granted her patronage to the institution, and inclosing a further cheque for £10, which gift her Majesty intends to repeat annually.

Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of Canada, was entertained at dinner at the St. George's Club, Hanover-square, on Monday evening, previous to his leaving England to return to Canada. Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada, presided, and many well-known gentlemen were among the company. In proposing the toast of the evening, the chairman dwelt upon the long services rendered by Sir J. Macdonald, not the least of which was his promotion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In his reply, Sir J. Macdonald referred with pride to the fact that during his long official life the separate provinces of Canada had been united into a vigorous dominion of 5,000,000 people, all actuated by a spirit of intense loyalty to the British Constitution, and to the Mother Country. Alluding to the French Canadians, he declared emphatically that if there were a body of loyal men within the bounds of the empire, it was to be found among the French Canadians of the Dominion. He dwelt also on the vast importance to the empire of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which afforded to this country an alternative route to Australia, India, or China, if the Suez Canal should become closed.

## ORDERS OF INDIA.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—The Sultan of Muscat, the Maharao Raja of Ulwar, and Thakur of Bhanagar, to be Knights Grand Commanders; Maharajah Pertab Singh of Jodhpore to be a Knight Commander; and Mr. Courtney Ilbert, Mr. Henry Sullivan, and Mr. Maxwell Melvill to be Companions of the Order.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to make the following appointments to the Order of the Indian Empire—namely, Mr. Mortimer Howell, Mahommed Hassan Khan, Baboo Sarat, Chandra Das, Mr. Colin Browning, Dharain Narain Pandit, Rajah Jung Bahadur Khan, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Higgins, Major Lord William Beresford, V.C., Sirdar Bahadur Man Sing, Sir Frank Souter, and Mr. Arthur Naylor Wollaston to be Companions of the Order.



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

A sadder sight I have never seen in an English theatre than a woman—a stranger, a foreigner, and an artist—subjected to determined and unmerited insult, for no other reason than that the author she was loyally serving had written a distasteful play! The facts of the case are exceedingly simple. Mr. Maurice Barrymore, a young and clever Irishman, long domiciled in America, who has written, and written well, for the stage, conceived a bold subject for dramatic treatment. It was no bolder, and need not have been made more offensive, than the subjects selected by dramatists of all time, who have refused to limit the scope of dramatic art to the unformed intelligence and naturally delicate susceptibilities of school-girls. It had nothing in it of the pruriency or gross licentiousness that belonged to the plays of the Restoration period. It was tragedy—grim, desperate tragedy—applied to the purpose of modern life. It was no more horrible than fifty subjects chosen by Victor Hugo, and accepted as literature; it was no more debasing or demoralising than Sardou's "Fédora," received with enthusiasm on the boards of the Haymarket Theatre; or Sardou's "Théodora," welcomed by fashion and literature when performed by Sarah Bernhardt and the French players at the Gaiety last season. Mr. Barrymore designed his play for a great actress; he was naturally proud of his promising child; he was impatient of delay, and, with the assistance of Madame Modjeska, who knew more than most women of her time concerning the woes of Poland and the horrors of revolution, he produced "Nadjezda" in New York. The American public received it courteously; the American press criticised it fairly. The playgoers of a liberal and enlightened city did not howl it off the boards with coarse comments, with shrieks and whistles and cat-calls: the journalists of America did not advocate an attack against an innocent and unoffending woman. In America, when the people do not like a play, they get up and go out, quietly, silently, without noise or confusion; in France, before now, one of the leading critics—M. Auguste Vitu—has done the same, and has explained his conduct the next morning to his readers. It has been reserved for generous England to howl and hoot at a woman, until, overcome with emotion, she bursts into tears, and alone, helpless, undefended, appeals against the revival of the pillory, with a visible agony of bitter sorrow!

Mr. Barrymore, having tested his play in America, was in no undue hurry to produce it in England. He got it into his head that a foreign artist could alone do justice to a modern tragedy. What he did not know was, or rather what he did not appreciate was, that there is scarcely an artist breathing, save Bernhardt, who could come within touch of such a character as he had conceived in his active and excited brain. After due consideration, he selected Miss Emily Rigl, a Viennese by birth, who had migrated to America, who had worked hard at her art since childhood, who had advanced gradually up from dancer to actress, and who, though not in the front rank of her profession, was received everywhere with respect and consideration. Miss Rigl came over to this country, cheerfully confident of fair play; she broke up her home in America, and came loyally forward to do her best for "Nadjezda." In literary circles there was considerable interest taken over Mr. Barrymore's play. He had read it, and read it marvellously well, to several able and competent judges. At any rate, it was striking and bold. Our dramatists have been taunted for years with their want of originality, with their tedious conventionality, with their monotonous wandering in old paths, with their dreary commonplace. Here, then, was a new departure. The best friends of Mr. Barrymore could have wished he had not flung the colour on to his canvas with such impulsive and reckless haste, that he had softened and toned down his vermilions and scarlets, that he had rounded off his rough edges, that his bold and tragic conception had been chastened by the grace of literature and by the correcting guide of taste. But young authors are hot-headed, and are notoriously intolerant of dictation. The Shelleys, and Blakes, and Swinburnes, and Rossettis of this world had their way, but they alone suffered for any youthful or mature indiscretion. Their shoulders bore the burden of attack, and withstood the prudery of Pharisees. No woman was insulted because she chose to read "Les Noyades," or was familiar with the Cenci! By this time the playgoing world must have been made aware of the fact that the sins of Nadjezda were visited on the intelligent lady who endeavoured to depict her woes on the stage. The critical discourtesy of never giving a hand of encouragement to a stranger when she first appeared on the stage was followed by a brutality of treatment under which the actress ultimately succumbed. She tried, she put forth all her nervous force, and she broke down into tears, whilst her oppressors roared at her misfortune! It is not the fact to say that Miss Rigl was ridiculed because she was inaudible. During the difficult prologue every syllable was heard. For a foreigner, she speaks English remarkably well; but as the play went on, defeated by mere want of sympathy, she was never mistress of herself, and, more than that, she did not do justice to her art. I do not myself believe that this actress, clever, graceful, and intelligent as she is, could ever play Nadjezda as it ought to be played; but she showed sufficient command of her art, sufficient grasp of her subject, to convince the merest tyro at criticism that there was enough good work in her to exempt her from the obloquy that seldom falls on the vainest of stage-struck amateurs. Not all the persuasive gentleness of Miss Lydia Foote, not all the finished work and artistic detail of Mr. Beerbohm Tree, not all the clever contrasted comedy of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Barrymore, availed anything to avert the storm of intemperate scorn. We are told that the art of dramatic writing is dead in this country, that we have no dramatists, that we ought to hold down our heads with shame because we go to France for our farce and our force; but when shall we ever have dramatists if we have not the skill to discriminate between the good and bad in a play, and if we hoot it off the stage before we even know what the dramatist has written?

The "Young Lady of Fifteen," who I rejoice to see has been at last told to hold her tongue by her firm friend and patron, Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the author of one of the most manly and generous letters in defence of Miss Rigl that it has ever been my good pleasure to read—must not be allowed to be a hindrance to dramatic art. We have accepted her as a pride; she cannot be tolerated as a vixen. She may have her natural and proper objection to the main motive of Mr. Barrymore's play, which has nevertheless been used by poets, dramatists, and romance writers of all time, but surely, because this girl-child sits in the circle, some of us may be permitted to enjoy several of the scenes used in "Nadjezda" that were howled out of all shape and form. Could anything have been finer, in a dramatic sense, than the scene where Nadine, unhappy daughter of a luckless mother, beguiles her cruel enemy with woman's wiles in order to save her lover's life? Could anything have been more daring or admirable in conception than the scene where the same Nadine, transfixed with horror at the cool revelations of an abandoned brute, becomes her mother in glance, in form, and features, and, having petrified her oppressor with this strange transfiguration—the very ghost of

the first woman he has destroyed—stabs her cruel enemy? Are these great moments of drama to be yelled off the stage, and is the woman who dares to attempt tragedy to be insulted because she reverences an art higher than that of the tavern and the music-hall? May not some of us defend the drama—crude as it may be, ill-judged as it may be, rough, unhewn, and ungraceful as it may be—from the vulgarities and scurrilities, the cruelty and cowardice, that are fostered and encouraged by false guides and counsellors? Mr. W. S. Gilbert wrote well and boldly, but he did not go far enough. He did not push his argument home. When we—or some of us who ought to know better—cease to think it funny to laugh at and insult the aged, the sincere, the enthusiastic, and the miserable because they belong to a public profession and cannot defend themselves, then, and not before, we shall get more manliness, more loyalty, more generosity, and more kindness in the audiences that decide upon the fate of dramatic work. When we, all of us who have influence, condemn as guilty of cowardice the bold but anonymous writers who gracefully allude to the "toothless gums" of two dear old ladies—now "in the sear, the yellow leaf"—artists who have given us, and our fathers before us, unspeakable delight; when we turn our backs on the so-called wits who ridicule a defenceless woman because she has conscientious scruple, and acts up to her honest convictions; when we insist that honourable service in the public cause should mitigate the severity of the punishment of witless buffoons; when we defend miserable women with their bread-winning husbands lying dead in their houses when they are called "paupers," because they appeal to a generous public for help in their affliction—then, and not before, we shall root out the unspeakable cruelty that has its germ in the facetious journal, and its expression in the irreverent gallery! When we cease to insult women in print, we shall no longer have the pain of hearing them insulted in public. At any rate, I have the privilege of signing my initials to what I say, and do not hesitate to affirm that, when young fellows find the tone of the age in which they live irreverent and cruel, they will vent their irreverence and cruelty on that most defenceless of creatures—a woman. That Englishmen should do it, and that Englishmen should own it, is at once a reproach to the age in which we live and the free country to which we belong. C. S.

The Dramatic Students, who deserve every possible encouragement, are busy rehearsing for their third performance. It will take place at the Court Theatre, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, when will be acted Dryden's "Secret Love; or, The Maiden Queen." Miss Webster, Miss Belmore, Miss Byron, Mr. Bernard Goule, and Mr. Hayden Coffin are all in the cast.

## ART AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

The excavations which, at intermittent periods, have been pursued since the end of the last century round the shores of the Lake of Nemi, have at length brought to light some valuable art treasures. The Temple of Diana, which once stood here, has been the frequent subject of discussion amongst antiquarians; but the points about which so much dispute has arisen have been now set at rest. Not only can the whole shape of the original temple be mapped out, but the topography of the adjacent buildings has been determined, and their uses in relation to the temple ascertained. Amongst the five thousand objects discovered are a number of statuettes in bronze, and others in baked clay, representing either deities or individuals, and apparently having served as votive offerings to the goddess. A large number of inscriptions, and a quantity of coins, or medals, relating also to the local worship, have been collected, and will probably be added to the national collection of archaeology at Rome.

We are delighted to learn (from the *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift*) that Dr. Schliemann has bought back from the Turkish Government all that portion of the "yield" of his excavations at Troy which had been taken to Constantinople. It was only, as is well known, on condition of his ceding a considerable proportion of the spoils that a firman for excavating was granted him. It is, indeed, a hard fate that compels the excavator himself thus to pay twice over, as it were, for the labour of his own hands; but Dr. Schliemann's great wealth and greater liberality are alike equal to the tax. Just now, when we are fresh from the triumph of Tiryns, it seems special cause for rejoicing that the treasure of Troy should no longer be kept out of sight in the far East. When once the long chain of prehistoric evidence is fully forged, it may be desirable that specimens of the abundant pottery should be scattered through many museums; but just now, while opinion is still in flux, we cannot afford that a link should be absent.

We learn that Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole's *Art of the Saracens in Egypt*, on which the author has been engaged for the past three years, is now completed, and that an *édition de luxe*, limited to 200 copies, will be issued by the publishers, Messrs. Chapman and Hall, in anticipation of the popular edition. The former will be printed on large paper, with proofs of upwards of 100 engravings on wood by Mr. J. D. Cooper, and they will convey perhaps more vividly than any previous illustrations an adequate idea of the artistic powers of the Saracens. Mr. Lane-Poole's knowledge of the history of Eastern art will be a guarantee that the work to which his name is attached is not merely a "thing of beauty," but a thoroughly careful study of Arabic brocades, Coptic carvings, Mameluke armour; in fact, of everything which can offer a clue to the art-life of that extraordinary people, who, beginning as the destroyers of much that was valuable and of more that was valueless in the decrepit Eastern world, raised an art-standard of their own, and kept alive the love of beauty and knowledge throughout the darkest ages of the Christian era.

We understand that the Exhibition of English Water Colours and Works in Black and White, which has been open during the last three months at the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston (Mass.), will shortly be transferred to Philadelphia, should the exhibitors offer no objection. The original purpose was that the collection, after being shown in Boston, should be sent to New York; but Mr. Henry Blackburn, who is acting as director of the exhibition, has been unable to make satisfactory arrangements with the trustees of either the National Academy of Design or of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and he has consequently accepted the offer of the trustees of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, subject to the approval of the exhibitors.

The writings and drawings of William Blake are equally "Caviare to the general"; but that is no reason why connoisseurs should not have their "caviare" served in the most attractive form. Mr. W. Muir, whose edition of the "Songs of Innocence and Experience, &c.," has already met with such warm approval, is now engaged upon "Milton," "Europe," "The Song of Los," and "There is no Natural Religion." The edition, which will be limited to fifty copies, may be subscribed for through Messrs. Quaritch, Piccadilly. Blake's place as painter or poet is not yet finally settled; consequently, it is all the more important to have his works edited by an enthusiast like Mr. Muir, who will reproduce them in facsimile.

## CITY ECHOES.

Though our exchange position has improved to some extent, we have lost further amounts of gold in connection with the requirements of countries which look to this market to meet emergencies. The principal remittances have been for Argentine, and what is now being done to regain the financial and fiscal equilibrium in that country will quickly affect beneficially all internal and international business there. British capital is very largely employed there in both public undertakings and ordinary mercantile relations, and consequently a large share of benefit will return to us. From the United States there is the prospect of receiving gold, but on balance it is thought that the immediate future of the Money Market is more likely to involve fairly high rates than the lower rates which were looked for until quite recently. At the same time the open market quotation for three-months' bills is now under 3 per cent, as compared with a Bank of England standard of 4. This divergence is inconvenient to the chief lending institutions, as the interest allowed on deposits is invariably in relation to the Bank of England standard, and not to the actual rate to be obtained by employing such deposits. It has often been considered desirable to less rigidly adhere to custom in this matter, but every attempt to deviate from it has led to inconvenience, because of the want of unanimity among the principal banks.

But the experience of the great London banks, in the year just closed, may lead to a fresh attempt in the same direction. In 1885 the Bank rate averaged £2 18s. 3d. per cent, as compared with £2 18s. 1d. in 1884, while the actual working rate averaged £2 0s. 7d. and £2 7s. 1d. in 1885 and 1884 respectively. Thus the deposit basis increased 2d. per cent, and the rate obtained by using deposits decreased 6s. 6d. per cent. The largest lenders must, in their forthcoming balance-sheets, reflect this diminution of profit. The London and Westminster Bank dividend was made known on the evening of the 1st inst., and it reflects the experience just referred to such an extent as to give all other such institutions courage to face the disappointing results of the past year's working. This company's dividend is 6½ per cent for the half-year, or at the rate of 13½ per cent per annum, and so low a rate has not been declared since the disastrous experience of 1875. For the first half of that year the rate was 10. This was followed by a long period of 14, then respectively by 15, 16, 18, 16, 18, and 16 for the three half-years to June last. But the average of the past year is 14½. The Union of London rate is 10 per cent per annum, as compared with 12½ or 15 for many previous years. The conditions of business will be less felt by companies having borrowing customers in the provinces, as much better rates are always obtainable out of London, and the greater knowledge country managers have of their customers permits business to be safely done by them which would be unsuited for a London manager to attempt.

Diminished prosperity can be borne with comparative ease when it is obviously not the result of negligence or blunders, but is the result of uncontrollable circumstances. So, on this occasion, and in regard to this matter of lessened banking profits, the shareholders will feel more regret than disappointment; and they have the assisting prospect that the New Year opens under better conditions. General trade does not yet seem to be on a larger scale; but many of our very good customers are getting into better circumstances, and we all know what invariably follows. In the Stock Exchange—which is a large and safe field for employing money—there is now a full measure of activity and confidence; and it happens that within the past few days there has been a substantial improvement in some directions which have long been unresponsive or even still receding. This has been the case with British railway stocks, and in a marked degree with all Grand Trunk securities.

The Bank of Roumania returns to the rank of dividend-paying institutions, the year just closed having yielded profits which will admit of 5 per cent being paid to the shareholders. After doing well, and not only paying good dividends, but accumulating a large reserve; there was a loss in 1884, so that no dividend was paid for that year.

In time Mexico, will, in every sense, be reclaimed by railway enterprise, but the early stages of the process are trying to those who are engaged in the work. Under circumstances which seem quite unalterable, the directors of the Mexican Central Railway ask the holders of the first Mortgage Bonds to accept payment of the agreed 7 per cent interest as follows: Four per cent in cash at the due-dates, the balance to rank upon surplus revenue whenever earned, such balance not to carry interest. There is no choice with the bondholders. Necessity and their own interest alike require their assent.

The New York Central Railway dividend for the quarter just closed is at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, as compared with 2 for the two preceding quarters. As most of our investment in the company's shares was made when the dividend was 8, this advance is very welcome. Further testimony to the amendment taking place in American railway affairs is to be found in the cabled result of the Lake Shore Company for 1885. After providing for all fixed charges, there is a surplus equal to 2 per cent on the shares. Here also we invested when the dividend was 8 per cent, and in 1883 the rate was reduced to 6, in 1884 to 4, and in 1885 nothing was paid. T. S.

## DIARIES.

Numerous specimens of these useful publications, varying in size and form, for the current year are issued by Messrs. Charles Letts and Co., of 13, Royal Exchange. They embody many novelties and modern improvements, are suitable for business men or private persons, are of strong binding, and contain correct tables and much useful information required in every-day life—the postal rates being given in detail for every weight. Worthy of special notice are the continuous diary for three years; the office diary and note-book, in four sizes; the household account-book; and the ladies' annual, a combination of diary and housekeeping book.

Not a whit behindhand in the production of these indispensable aids to memory are Messrs. Letts, Son, and Co., of 34, King William-street, London Bridge. Their "House-keeper" presents a complete set of domestic accounts and engagements for the year, which is sure to find favour in the eyes of careful housewives. They publish a well-arranged clerical diary and a clerical tablet diary, by which the engagements for the current week may be seen at a glance. Among the other multifarious publications by this firm are a compendious diary, strongly bound, with a folio page for each day, and a complete index for entries; a universal diary for office use, and small, rough diaries and scribbling journals.

In diaries intended for general use, as well as for professional purposes, those of Messrs. Hudson and Kearns, of 83, Southwark-street, combine convenience and utility. The architect's and builder's diaries produced by this firm, are excellent works of their kind; and the fact of their being in the twelfth year of publication shows that they are valued by the professions for which they are issued. Their arrangement of the blotting-pad invests it with the useful qualities of an almanack and a memorandum book.



THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.



SIR WEST RIDGWAY, BRITISH COMMISSIONER.

COLONEL RUHLBERG, RUSSIAN COMMISSIONER.

THE RUSSIAN AND BRITISH COMMISSIONERS AT ZULFIQAR, NOV. 12: FIXING THE SITE OF THE FIRST BOUNDARY POST.

FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR E. L. DURAND, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.



## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Paris is beginning to resume its normal aspect. The children have broken their new toys and made essays in phlebotomy on the bodies of their dolls. The expensive flowers sent round to amiable hostesses on New-Year's Day are faded. The so-called truce of the sweetmeat-makers, *la trêve des confiseurs*, is at an end, and the usual difficulties of business and, above all, of politics, have reappeared. The Ministerial crisis seems to be drawing towards its end. M. De Freycinet has accepted the difficult task of forming a Cabinet, and on Friday or Saturday it is hoped that the portfolios will be distributed. The new Ministry will expound its political programme when the Chambers meet next Tuesday, and at the same time President Grévy will issue a manifesto to affirm the Republican faith of France.

Victor Hugo's play of "Marion Delorme," which was revived at the Porte Saint-Martin last week, has not proved a success, in spite of splendid scenery and costumes. The piece, nowadays, seems tiresome and excessively conventional, and the acting is but mediocre. Poor Sarah Bernhardt appears to be quite worn out; she has lost her beauty, her voice, and her energy; and her whole creation of the rôle of Marion was a disappointment to her admirers.

There is much talk in the Catholic world about the interruption of the building of the Church of the Sacred Heart, at Montmartre, by order of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris. The reason is this: When M. Abadie, the architect of the church, died last year, M. Daumet, the restorer of the Château de Chantilly, was appointed to continue the work. M. Daumet insists upon changing the original plan. The committee insists upon the plan of M. Abadie being faithfully executed. The question has been referred to a committee of architects, whose report will be presented shortly.

M. Gomot, Minister of Agriculture, has issued a circular recommending the creation of "demonstration fields," as the surest and most practical means of agricultural teaching. The results hitherto obtained by prizes and other State encouragement are small. The French farmer makes his land yield little—70 hectolitres a head per annum, compared with 190 hectolitres per labourer and per annum in neighbouring countries. M. Gomot attributes this backwardness to the poorness of French methods; the "demonstration fields" are destined not for making new experiments, but for showing to French farmers the results to be obtained by new methods of scientific farming.

The annual *neuvaine* of Saint Geneviève, the patron saint of Paris, opened on Sunday at the Church of Saint Etienne du Mont. The secularisation of the Panthéon having deprived Saint Geneviève of her antique sanctuary, all the ceremonies of her worship will take place in the Church of Saint Etienne. On Sunday crowds attended the special masses, and the usual fair of religious images and other objects fills the square in front of the Panthéon, where Victor Hugo's remains lie neglected, and almost forgotten, beneath a heap of faded and mouldering wreaths of flowers and tinsel.

A volume, called "Une Famille Princièrre d'Allemagne," by the widow of Prince Louis de Sayn-Wittgenstein-Sayn, has just been published by Ollendorff. The authoress, née Amelia Lilienthal, was left a widow after five years of married life. The Prince, who had married her against the wishes of her family, left her all his property; but the family contested the will, and a German tribunal disinherited the lady, on the ground that she was not of equal nobility with her deceased husband. The trial recently created a great scandal in Germany, as many noble personages were connected with it—even the Emperor of Germany himself. The narrative of the life and struggles and wrongs of the disinherited Princess, related by herself, is very interesting and dramatic, and, at the same time, very simply told. T. C.

The Queen Regent of Spain went on Wednesday week to the Congress, where the members of both Houses were assembled, and repeated the oath of fidelity previously taken before the Council of State. Her Majesty was accompanied by her two little daughters, the Infantas Isabella and Eulalia. Congress has approved, without discussion, Señor Camacho's financial propositions.—The Session was on Tuesday suspended by Royal decree.

The Portuguese Cortes were opened last Saturday by the King in person. The term fixed for the conversion of the last Portuguese External Loan into Internal Stock has expired. The bonds which have thus been converted amount to a total of £3,000,000.

There was celebrated in Berlin on Sunday the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of the Emperor William to the throne of Prussia. After receiving the congratulations of his family and the King of Saxony, whose visit was unexpected, the Emperor attended a special religious service in the palace chapel. Subsequently he received his Ministers and the Envoys from foreign Courts, and specially distinguished Prince Bismarck, Count Von Moltke, and Lord Wolsley by the cordiality of his greeting. The city was decorated with flags, and in the evening was illuminated. In continuation of the celebration of the German Emperor's jubilee, a dinner was given on Monday by the Emperor, and Empress in honour of Lord Wolsley and the other representatives of foreign Powers.—The Prussian Diet is summoned to meet on the 14th inst.

Herr Tisza, on receiving the New-Year congratulations of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, declared his intention to continue his efforts to raise and consolidate the renown of the Hungarians; and his appeal to the Liberal party to support him was hailed with cheers.

The Greek Government has addressed to the Powers a Note demanding, as compensation for the loss sustained by the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, the restoration of the original boundary, as fixed by the Berlin Congress. The Government, it adds, continues its naval and military preparations, in order to be able to assert Greek rights.

A telegram received at the War Office from General Stephenson states that the loss of the enemy in the recent engagement in the Soudan is now estimated at 600 killed. The Arabs are said to be flying through Kaibar to Dongola. General Stephenson further telegraphs that the steamer Lotus, with a force of cavalry, has moved up the Nile beyond Abserat, thirty miles south of Abri, the British head-quarters. The steamer captured nine ruggars, with banners, arms, ammunition, and provisions. Many rebels were taken prisoners, including some dervishes.

A despatch from Philadelphia announces that New-Year's Day witnessed the installation of the various Governors of States who were elected last autumn. Governor Hill (New York) was inducted into office at Albany, and Governor Fitzhugh Lee (Virginia) at Richmond, and as the latter's accession restores the control of the Democrats in Virginia, it has attracted some attention.—Congress re-assembled on Tuesday.

A Reuter's telegram from Ottawa informs us that the Hon. George Foster has been re-elected by a majority of 300 on his

appointment as Minister of Marine.—Eighty-one more miles of the south-western branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway have been completed and opened for traffic.—Rich deposits of silver have been discovered near Port Arthur, on Lake Superior.

At Monday's sitting of the Legislative Council of India, Sir A. Colvin, the Finance Minister, announced the introduction of a bill providing for the imposition of an income tax of 2 per cent, or rather the extension of the present license tax to the incomes of professional men and officials, who have been hitherto exempt. Sir Auckland explained that the new law would not apply to incomes under 500 rupees. The Viceroy, in commenting upon the proposal, accepted the responsibility for the measure.—The Maharajah of Cashmere has arrived at Calcutta on a short visit to the Viceroy.—A Royal Proclamation was issued on New-Year's Day announcing that the territories formerly governed by King Theebaw have become part of the Queen's dominions, and will be administered by such officers as the Viceroy of India may appoint.—The Secretary for War has heard from Mandalay of General Prendergast's arrival at Bhamo, having met with no opposition on the river. The General, who was cordially received by the Burmese officials and Chinese merchants, will leave a garrison at Bhamo.—Mr. Macdonell, Secretary to the Bengal General and Revenue Department, has been appointed Secretary to the Home Department.

The revenue of Victoria for the past year amounted to £6,250,000, being an increase of £60,000 as compared with the preceding year. The railway revenue showed an increase of £78,000. Mr. Service and Mr. Graham Berry have been appointed delegates of the colony of Victoria to the Australian Federal Council.—In 1821 the population of New South Wales was under 30,000; at the present time it is nearly a million.

## THE EXPEDITION TO UPPER BURMAH.

We are indebted to Captain Hickson, R.E., for Sketches of the progress of General Prendergast's military expedition up the river Irrawaddy, towards the end of November, and the occupation of the Royal city of Mandalay by the British forces. It will be recollected, from the accounts published at the time, that the expedition, after some rather sharp fighting at the Minhla Forts, on Nov. 17, when Lieutenant Dury was killed, the 11th Bengal and 12th Madras Native Infantry being actively engaged, met with little opposition till it arrived at Min-Gyan, where it was found that the Burmese had constructed entrenchments on the river bank, and had erected three batteries mounted with guns. These were attacked, on the afternoon of the 24th, by the gun-boats of the Naval Brigade, going on in advance of the flotilla steamers and flat boats conveying the troops; the enemy's batteries were silenced by nightfall. Next morning, three brigades of the troops were landed, but found the batteries abandoned, and took possession of the town unopposed. Min-Gyan, ninety miles below Mandalay, at the confluence of the Chin-dwin river with the Irrawaddy, is a town of fifteen thousand people, with a large trade in rice, wheat, cotton, and timber. General Prendergast left a garrison here, consisting of two companies of the 2nd Liverpool Regiment, and four of the 11th Bengal, with two guns of the Bombay Artillery. On the 26th, the expedition arrived at the old capital, Ava, thirty miles below Mandalay, where the flotilla was met by the King's war-boat, with a flag of truce, bringing an official letter begging for peace. General Prendergast sent a reply demanding the surrender of the King's army, of the city of Mandalay, and of King Theebaw in person. The Burmese Royal barge returned to Mandalay, and came back next morning, with envoys who had orders to yield to these demands. The forts at Ava, with twenty-eight guns, were at once surrendered, and the Burmese troops there laid down their arms. On the following day, General Prendergast, with the greater part of his forces, moved up the river to Mandalay and occupied that city; King Theebaw, after a brief conference with him and Colonel Sladen, quitted the Royal Palace, and embarked in one of the steam-boats for Rangoon. His Majesty's arrival at Prome was witnessed by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who had gone out from England with all possible dispatch, but could not get to Burmah in time to attend the military operations. He will, however, find plenty of subjects for his pencil in that country, which is now of so much interest to our readers.

## SIR OSWALD BRIERLY F.R.G.S., R.W.S. ETC.

In the sketch of the life of Sir Oswald Brierly, given in our last issue, we omitted to mention that during his residence in Australia he was a J.P. for the county of Auckland, N.S.W. He has received the Fourth Class Mejidieh, Fourth Class Osmanieh, Turkish medal, and the order of the Redeemer of Greece. In 1851 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and published in their journal an account of a visit to Tongatabu. Sir Oswald married, in 1851, Sarah, only daughter of the late Mr. Edmund Fry, member of the Society of Friends, who died in 1870; and, secondly, in 1872, Louise Marie, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Louis Huard of 37 Onslow-square, South Kensington, and Brussels.

## THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

Messrs. Kelly and Co. have issued the eighty-seventh number of their well-known and highly-prized Post-Office London Directory, an indispensable guide to the mercantile, trading, professional, and official classes of the metropolis. That it has been corrected to the eve of publication is shown by the facts that we have in it a complete list of the new London School Board, although the chairman and vice-chairman were not chosen until Dec. 3; and lists of the recently elected members of Parliament, wanting only the representatives of the Orkney and Shetland Isles and the lagging Scottish Universities. It may be interesting to note that the "London" of the Post-Office Directory covers an irregular rectangle, extending from the western boundaries of Kensington and Chelsea in the west, to Bow, Blackwall, and Cubitt-town in the east, being a distance of about 9½ miles, and from Highbury and Holloway in the north, to Kennington, Walworth, and Deptford in the south, being a distance of about six miles. For the vast remainder of the metropolis lying beyond these business boundaries, the reader must refer to the same publishers' suburban directory, or to that cheap series of small directories of suburban districts, which Messrs. Kelly and Co. are issuing.

Skilful and scrupulous editing marks the forty-sixth annual issue of that most useful work of reference, "Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage." The past year has been fruitful in changes among our seven or eight thousand titled families; and the new creations, deaths, marriages, naval and military promotions, have been noted with manifest care and accuracy. A list, drawn up by the editor, of 150 of the more important changes that have occurred through the conferment of new honours, by creation, succession, or official appointment, exhibits the valuable service which an accurate work of this kind renders to society.

## OBITUARY.

LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX.

The Right Hon. William, second Lord Brougham and Vaux,

M.A., J.P. and D.L. for Westmorland, died at Brougham Hall, near Penrith, on the 3rd inst., in his ninety-first year. He was born Sept. 26, 1795, the youngest son of Mr. Henry Brougham, of Brougham, by Eleonora, his wife, only child of the Rev. James Syme, and niece of Robertson, the historian, and was consequently brother of Henry Brougham, the first and famous Lord Brougham and Vaux, to whose second barony he succeeded, under a special limitation, in 1868. He graduated at Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1819; was called to the Bar in 1823; and was a Master in Chancery from 1835 to 1840. From 1831 to 1835 he sat as M.P. for Southwark, in the Liberal interest, and in the latter year unsuccessfully contested Leeds. He married, Aug. 12, 1834, Emily Frances, only daughter of Sir Charles William Taylor, Bart., and by her (who died April 8, 1884) had three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Henry Charles, now third Lord Brougham and Vaux, was born Sept. 2, 1836, and married, April 18, 1882, Adora Frances Olga, daughter of Mr. Peter Wells, of Forest Farm, Windsor (and widow of Sir Richard Courtenay Musgrave, Bart., of Edenhall), by whom he has two daughters.

LORD WILLIAM GODOLPHIN OSBORNE.

Lord William Godolphin Osborne died at Biarritz, on the 26th ult. He was born Aug. 28, 1835, fourth son of George Godolphin, eighth Duke of Leeds, and married, Sept. 8, 1859, Mary Catherine, only daughter of Mr. John Headly, of Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire, by whom he leaves one son and one daughter.

LADY FANNY HOWARD.

Lady Fanny Howard, whose death is announced, was born on April 11, 1809, the only daughter of Mr. William Cavendish, M.P., by Louisa, his wife, eldest daughter of Cornelius, first Viscount Lismore, and was granted the rank and precedence of a Duke's daughter in 1858, when her brother, William, Earl of Burlington, succeeded to the dukedom of Devonshire. She married, July 1, 1837, Mr. Frederick John Howard, M.P., son of the Hon. Frederick Howard, Major of the 10th Hussars (whose fall at Waterloo is apostrophised in "Childe Harold"); and when her husband acted as Private Secretary to his cousin, Lord Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lady Fanny graced the Irish Court and gained the esteem and regard of all around her. She leaves sons and daughters.

SIR WALTER MEDHURST.

Sir Walter Henry Medhurst, late H.B.M.'s Consul for Shanghai, died on the 28th ult., aged sixty-three, at his residence, Formosa, Torquay. He was son of the late Rev. Walter H. Medhurst, D.D., missionary in China, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of General Martin, H.E.I.C.S. He was born Nov. 3, 1822, and in 1840 entered the Consular Service, in which he was employed in various duties—Interpreter at Shanghai in 1843; Vice-Consul at Amoy, 1848; Chinese Secretary to Superintendent of Trade, 1853; and, after filling three Consulates in China, was appointed Consul at Shanghai in 1871. He married, in 1858, Juliana, daughter of Mr. Henry Burningham, of Froyle House, Hants.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. George Willoughby Hemans, son of the late charming poetess Felicia Hemans, on the 29th ult., aged seventy-one.

Mr. Charles M'Iver, one of the founders of the Cunard Steam-ship Company, at his residence, the Palazzo Sliema, Malta, on the 24th ult.

Mr. Thomas Todd Walton, of Maperton House, near Wincanton, High Sheriff of Bristol in 1872 and 1873, on Christmas Day, at Clifton, in his seventy-first year.

Mary Anne, Dowager Lady Foster, widow of Sir William Foster, Bart., of Norwich, mother of the present Baronet, and daughter of Mr. Starling Day, on the 28th ult., aged eighty-six.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Waud, of Easton, in the county of York, J.P. and D.L., Lieutenant-Colonel West Riding of York Artillery Volunteers, on the 23rd ult., aged seventy-nine.

Lieutenant John Frederick Soltau, 1st Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, the only British officer killed in action at Ginnis, in the Soudan, eldest son of Mr. John T. Soltau, of Little Efford, Devon. He was twenty years of age, and had been gazetted to his regiment just ten months.

Captain Iltyd Thomas Mansel Nicholl, R.N., second son of the late Right Hon. John Nicholl, M.P., D.C.L., of Merthyr Mawr, in the county of Glamorgan, by Jane Harriet, his wife, daughter of Mr. Thomas Mansel Talbot, of Margam Abbey, on the 17th ult., at Babbicombe, Torquay, aged fifty-seven.

The Rev. Thomas John Main, M.A., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain in the Royal Navy, on the 21st ult. He graduated Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman in 1838, and held for thirty-four years a Professorship of Mathematics in the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth. He was author of various works on the marine steam-engine.

## LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

Last year admirable service was rendered by the life-boats of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, resulting in the saving of 371 lives. In addition, no fewer than twenty vessels were, by means of the life-boats, rescued from being totally wrecked, or were brought safely into harbour. Further, the life-boats were launched 102 times in reply to distress signals, but returned to shore—the crews having jeopardised their lives in vain—because the signals had been either made in error, or help was not required. During the year, the society also granted rewards for the rescue of 184 lives by means of shore-boats and fishing-boats; so that a grand total of 555 lives has been saved, in the last twelve months, through its instrumentality, bringing up the number of lives saved since the foundation of the institution to 31,910. The committee appeal for funds to enable them to continue and maintain their work. A very heavy expenditure is involved in the keeping of the 290 life-boats of the institution in proper efficiency, irrespective of the sums required to reward the gallant men who man them.

The Board of Trade have awarded their silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to John Murray, enrolled volunteer of the Crail Life-Saving Company; and their bronze medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to Thomas Lee, another enrolled volunteer of that company; and to George Jackson and Alexander Black, assistants to the rocket party, for their services at the wreck of the Russian schooner Maria Elizabeth, on Nov. 27, 1885.



## THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* opens with a new fiction by Mrs. Oliphant, clever and well-written, but suggesting of failing invention in the employment of a disagreeable groundwork which the authoress would have disdained in the maturity of her powers. Bigamy would better be left to Mr. Baring-Gould, whose "Court Royal" is as impossible and as readable as ever. "In the Rekka Höhle" tells the tale of a traveller lost in an Austrian cavern, a motif already used by Leopold Schefer, but probably new in England. "A Novelist's Favourite Theme" traces the recurrence of patient watching to bring an evildoer to justice throughout almost the whole of Dickens's novels. In "Grey Wethers"—not sheep, but stones—Mr. Grant Allen propounds the theory that the smaller stones of Stonehenge were brought from Belgium by Euskarian Britons, who crossed the Channel while it was yet dry land—a proposition difficult of digestion.

The principal articles in *Macmillan* are biographical, and include a just and appreciative summary of General Grant's career and character, by Mr. L. J. Jennings; and an admirable piece of discriminating criticism on Borrow, by Mr. Saintsbury. If any man could have written a second "Robinson Crusoe," it would have been this great and strangely neglected writer, equally marvellous for prosaic truth and imaginative audacity. "A Strange Temptation" is a morbid, uncomfortable story, not at all easy to follow, but stamped with the mark of genius.

The *English Illustrated* has a fine engraving of Millais' portrait of Sir Henry Thompson, and two very agreeable papers, Mr. Ainger on "Charles Lamb in Hertfordshire," and Mr. Benham's survey of a hundred years ago—1785. The writer, however, is mistaken in assigning the completion of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" to this year; it was finished on June 27, 1787. The activity of Gilbert White and Erasmus Darwin might have been mentioned, and the birth of Thomas De Quincey.

*Blackwood* has two excellent stories—the pretty "Chapter from an Unknown Life," and the serio-comic "Grateful Ghosts." "The Crack of Doom" is continued with as much ability as ever. The clever and excellent Jane Taylor receives a just and sympathetic notice. Mr. Oliphant, describing his adventures in the wake of Garibaldi, speaks of Garibaldi and Cavour as the creators of United Italy; two of the creators, he should have said, for Mazzini and Victor Emmanuel were equally essential. The most amusing part of the *Attaché's* reminiscences relates to Countess Guiccioli, who, it seems, inverting the misconception attributed to George IV., persuaded herself that she had not been Byron's mistress. She was unreasonable enough to want to be celebrated, all the same.

Mr. Gladstone's and Dr. Réville's conflict over Genesis begins and ends the *Nineteenth Century*; but the intermediate space is mostly occupied by pleasant papers, among which may be especially named Mr. Swinburne on Thomas Middleton, Mr. Andrew Lang on "Myths and Mythologists," and Dr. Jessopp's emphatic assertion that small properties are multiplying, and that the agricultural labourer has a career. Mr. Barry O'Brien's paper on Home Rule is written in an excellent spirit, and is more definite than usual, but even Mr. O'Brien blinks questions that must be answered. He says, for instance, that the Irish Parliament must have control of the land. Does this, or does it not, mean that it is to be at liberty to confiscate

it? Mr. Frederic Harrison presents a spirited indictment of the archaeologists and palaeographers for a "pedantic nuisance" in turning "Alfred" into "Aelfred," "Virgil" into "Vergil," and so on. The complaint is not groundless, but hardly lies in the mouth of a gentleman who dates, or ought to date, his letters on the nineteenth of Moses.

The *Contemporary Review* has many remarkable papers, including the Bishop of Peterborough's argument for the abolition of Parliamentary, but the retention of judicial, oaths; Mr. Traill's pungent dialogue between Parnell and Grattan; and Sir Charles Warren's review of recent events in South Africa. Mr. Justin McCarthy's paper on Home Rule contains no definition of Home Rule, and no helpful suggestion.

The *Fortnightly Review* is much less interesting than usual, having little that repays perusal, except Mr. Escott's lively review of the "Greville Memoirs," Mr. S. Laing's reply to Mr. Gladstone on Genesis, and Mr. Baillie-Grohman's account of British Columbia. A paper on Spanish parties is not so important as it might have been. The *National Review* has valuable articles on the Turkish army and the possibility of an Anglo-Persian alliance; as well as the continuation of Mr. Mallock's novel, and Mr. Courthope's reply to Mr. Andrew Lang's criticisms on his theory of poetry. Mr. Courthope seems to us a better judge of the conditions of poetry than of poetry itself.

The *Art Journal* commences the new year with an excellent number, including among its literary contributors Mr. Walter Besant and Mr. Lionel Robinson. There is a capital etched frontispiece of "The Last Spoonful," by Briton Riviere, and numerous other interesting illustrations.

Close upon the heels of its older rival follows the *Magazine of Art* with a most tempting bill-of-fare for January. The articles and engravings are so numerous that, among so much that is good, it is difficult to point out anything as being the best; but the reader's attention may be directed to an interesting account of Buckingham Palace, by the Rev. W. J. Loftie, with illustrations from photographs by H. N. King.

*Harper's Magazine* has a delightful sketch, charmingly illustrated, of "Winter in Devonshire"; another on the oil district in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, with valuable statistical information; another on "The Domestic and Court Customs of Persia." "Hunting a Mythical Pall-Bearer" is a lively sketch of a search after the tomb of Shakspeare's imaginary pall-bearer, which resulted in the discovery of America's "oldest English epitaph." The *Atlantic Monthly* is readable, but has little of special mark. The *Century* concludes its valuable and richly illustrated paper on Teheran, from whose architects Europeans might learn much. "Feathered Forms of Other Days" has ingenious, if somewhat hazardous, restorations of the archæopteryx and other singular links between bird and reptile. In describing the second battle of Bull Run, General Pope makes out a fair case for himself as concerns his conduct in that particular action, but is nearly silent as to the preceding events, by which the Federal army was virtually beaten before it fought. Mr. W. J. Linton's sketch of "Some European Republicans" is remarkable for a fine tribute to Mazzini.

The leading feature in *Longmans' Magazine* is Mr. Besant's "Children of Gibeon," a novel founded on an idea recalling Lord Lytton's "Glenarvon": the opening is very promising. "At the Sign of the Ship" is the title selected

for a monthly collection of literary and miscellaneous gossip by Mr. Andrew Lang, which cannot fail to be entertaining.

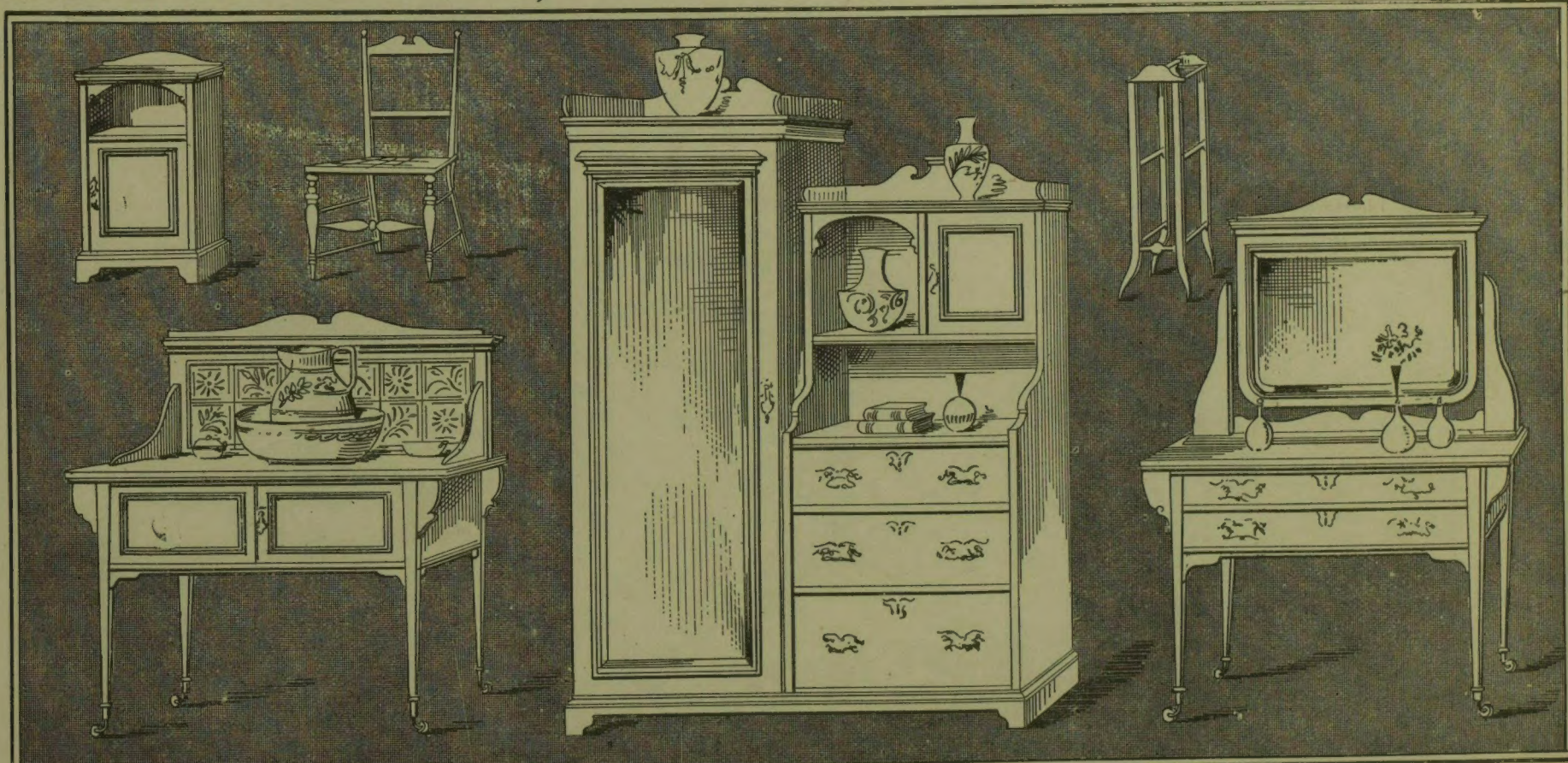
*Temple Bar* concludes "Mitre-Court," one of the best of all Mrs. Riddell's novels, and commences "Paston Carew, Millionaire and Miser," by Mrs. Linton, powerful, as Mrs. Linton's fictions always are, but which must brighten up very considerably if it is to comply with that canon of art which decrees that it is art's mission to afford pleasure. "On the Verge of a Tragedy" records the adventures of a gentleman who undertook a railway journey in company with the murderer Lefroy, and disconcerted that assassin by what the latter took for the intensity of his gaze, which, in fact, arose from two trivial circumstances—that he was short-sighted, and that he was studying how to avoid offering his fellow-passenger any strawberries. The *Gentleman's Magazine* is chiefly remarkable for the commencement of a new story by Mr. Baring-Gould, entitled "Wanted, a Reader"; and for a lively paper by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald on Sheridan and his wives. "That Other Person," the new serial novel in *Belgravia*, displays real talent. The rest of the fiction, of which the number almost exclusively consists, is but third-rate; except Mr. J. H. McCarthy's well-written, though not very interesting, tale of "Talbot, the Traveller." The writer of "Effie Drenning's Vengeance" shows a curious ignorance of natural history in making curlews roost upon a seaside cliff. *Time*, which continues to improve, has, among other good matter, the beginning of an attractive tale, by Mr. Andrew Lang, "Phæacia"; and an excellent paper, by Mr. Besant, upon "The Science of Recreation." *London Society* is remarkable for the commencement of "Elizabeth's Fortune," a new story by Miss Bertha Thomas, which sparkles with wit and humour. There is also a very good account, by Miss Alice Zimmern, of the performance of "The Eumenides" at Cambridge.

The *Army and Navy Magazine* has an important article by Mr. C. Marvin, advocating the extension of the Pisheen railway to Candahar and Herat. The *Indian Magazine*, issued by the National Indian Association, has also numerous papers on subjects of interest relating to India. The *Imperial Review* does credit to the literary activity of Melbourne, but the contributions are too numerous and too brief. The *Red Dragon*, another local magazine, is full of interest for Welshmen; and *Cassell's Magazine*, *St. Nicholas*, *The Quiver*, *Good Words*, *The Argosy*, *Little Folks*, *Merry England*, and *All the Year Round* have, as usual, abundant matter of interest for most classes of readers.

A shock of earthquake is reported to have been felt in the South Hams district of Devon, on Monday.

Last week's arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool, from American and Canadian ports, amounted to 731 cattle, 707 sheep, 15,329 quarters of beef, and 624 carcasses of mutton; and the figures, in comparison with those of the preceding week, show a decrease in the imports of live stock, but an increase in that of fresh meat.—Some interesting statistics of the importation of live stock and fresh meat to Liverpool during the past year from the United States and Canada have been compiled; and from the total figures given it appears that from January to December the arrivals of both live stock and fresh meat amounted to 94,000 cattle, 47,553 sheep, 447,585 quarters of beef, 43,902 carcasses of mutton, and 880 hogs.

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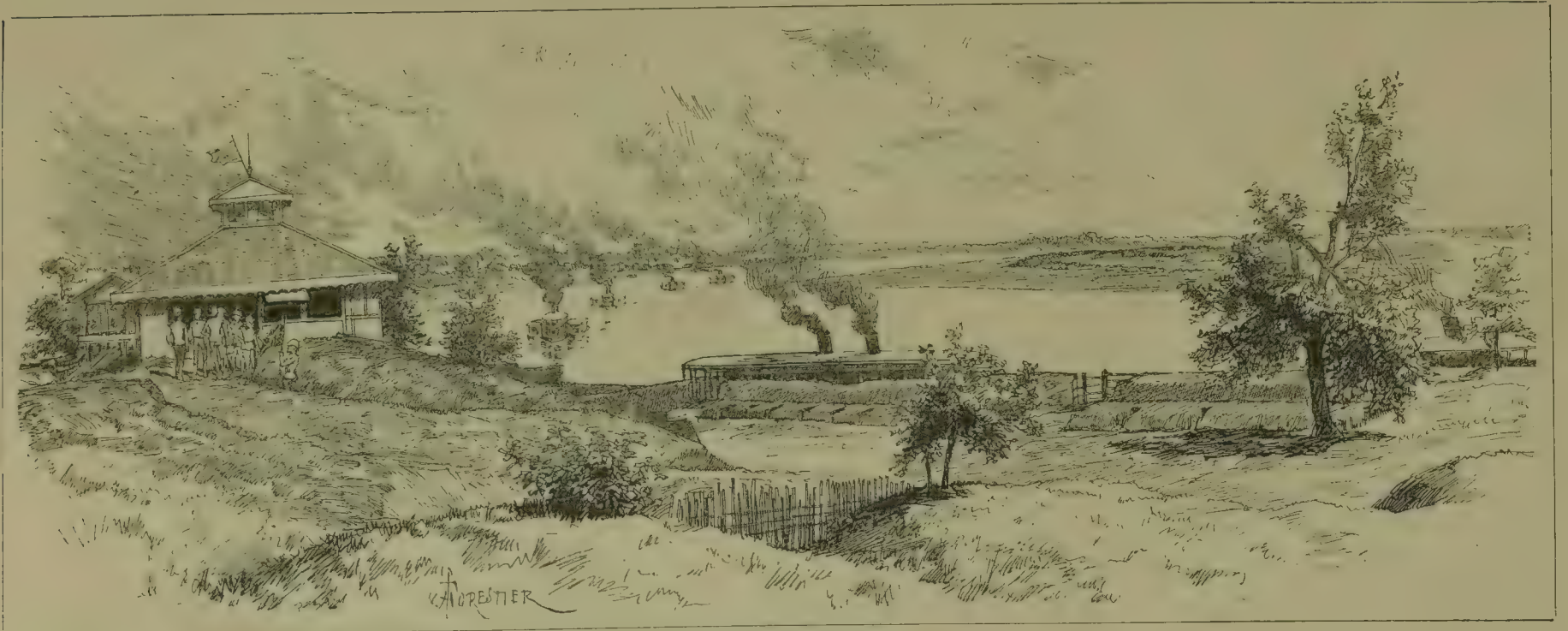
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THE BURMESE POSITION AT MIN-GYAN, TAKEN WITHOUT OPPOSITION ON NOV. 25.

## THE WAR OF SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

Our Special Artist with the Servian Army, Mr. J. Schönberg, has furnished additional Sketches of the late campaign on the frontier of Bulgaria. They represent some incidents of the distress occasioned by military operations, for which the commissariat and hospital arrangements were very imperfect, in a country where the supplies and means of shelter are inadequate to support large armies, and at a very inclement season. The

transport of sick and wounded Bulgarian soldiers through the Dragoman Pass was attended with much suffering; and the condition of those at Ak Palanka was one of considerable hardship. We observe that the British National Aid Society, through its Commissioner, Mr. Kennet Barrington, rendered all the service it could towards the relief of these miseries; and one Sketch represents the National Aid Society's Commissioner arriving at the Servian outposts from the Bulgarian lines, on a special mission to King Milan, to arrange for the

passage of a convoy of blankets and medical stores, which were much wanted for the relief of Bulgarian sick and wounded, and which could not be procured at Sofia. In this Sketch, the Servian outpost and soldiers are shown on the left hand, and a lieutenant of Prince Alexander's escort is saluting the Servian officer, and announcing the arrival of the Commissioner. We earnestly hope that this useless war is not to be renewed, though some people at Belgrade, on the return of King Milan to that city, urged him to a fresh attack.



THE WAR BETWEEN SERVIA AND BULGARIA: THE PROVISION STORES AT PIROT.





MR. J. ADDISON, Q.C.—ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Born 1838, son of late Captain H. R. Addison, 4th Royal Irish Dragoons; educated at Preston Grammar School and Trinity College, Dublin; Q.C. 1880, Bench of Inner Temple, Recorder of Preston.



DR. W. A. HUNTER—NORTH ABERDEEN.

Born at Aberdeen, 1844; educated at Grammar School and University, highest honours Philosophy and Science; called to English Bar; was Professor of Roman Law and Jurisprudence in University College, London.



MR. W. J. INGRAM—BOSTON.

Eldest surviving son of late Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., founder of "Illustrated London News"; born 1847; educated at Winchester, and Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar, 1872; M.P. for Boston, 1874 to 1880.



MR. D. DUNCAN—BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

Born in Perthshire, 1831; educated at Dundee; trained to business at Liverpool; was ten years a merchant in Chili, and then returned to Liverpool; is a magistrate for Cheshire.



MR. A. HICKMAN—WEST WOLVERHAMPTON.

Born 1830, at Tipton, Staffordshire; educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham; member of Iron and Steel Institute, and council of Mining Association; chairman of Staffordshire Steel and Ingot Iron Company.



MR. F. LOCKWOOD, Q.C.—YORK.

Born 1846; educated at Cambridge; called to the Bar 1872, became Q.C. 1882; was one of the Royal Commissioners on Corrupt Practices at Chester in 1880; was appointed Recorder of Sheffield 1884.



MR. T. ECCLESTON GIBB—EAST ST. PANCRAS.

Born 1838, at Liverpool; was joint editor and joint proprietor of the "Liverpool Mercury" for some years, and now holds the office of Vestry Clerk of St. Pancras; has written on London Municipal Reform.



MR. H. F. BEAUMONT—COLNE VALLEY.

Born 1833; son of late Mr. R. Beaumont, of Brompton, Yorkshire; educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the West Riding; was M.P. for the South Division.



MR. E. R. COOK—NORTH WEST HAM.

Born 1836; educated at City of London School and University College, London, taking prizes for chemistry; is a chemical manure manufacturer at Bow, magistrate for Middlesex, member of Metropolitan Board of Works.



SIR U. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH—CLITHEROE.

Son of late Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart.; born 1844; was M.P. for Hastings, 1874 to 1880; was member of London School Board; was on Royal Commission on Reformatories and Industrial Schools.



MR. G. H. ALLSOPP—WORCESTER.

Third son of Sir Henry Allsopp, of Hindlip Hall, Worcestershire; partner in firm at Burton-on-Trent; educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge; twice Mayor of Burton; Chairman of School Board.



MR. W. MATHER—SOUTH SALFORD.

Born at Manchester, 1838; educated partly at Dresden; is partner of the Salford Ironworks, Mather and Platt; has been President of Manchester Reform Club, and of the Salford Liberal Association.



MR. J. M. PAULTON—BISHOP AUCKLAND.

Born 1837, son of late Mr. Abraham Paulton, editor of "Anti-Corn Law League" and "Manchester Examiner"; educated at London International College, Spring Grove, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge.



MR. C. W. R. COOKE—WEST NEWINGTON.

Son of late Mr. R. D. Cooke, of Hellens, Herefordshire; educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge; called to the Bar and practises on the Oxford Circuit; was one of the founders of the Constitutional Union.



MR. H. C. BONSOR—WIMBLEDON, SURREY.

Born 1848; educated at Eton; he is a partner in the firm of Combe and Co., brewers; he is a Director of the Bank of England; and he is also a Governor of Guy's Hospital, London.



LORD NEWARK—NEWARK.

Viscount Newark, eldest son of Earl Manvers; born 1859; educated at Eton; was in the Grenadier Guards from 1872 to 1880, and was for some time a Captain of the South Notts Yeomanry Cavalry.





VINCENT BROOKS, DAY & SON, LITH.

LAWN MEET OF THE WEST NORFOLK HOUNDS AT SANDRINGHAM.



**MR. SALA IN NEW ZEALAND.—DEATH OF MRS. SALA.**  
Under the heading "Land of the Golden Fleece," including New Zealand as well as Australia, the *Daily Telegraph* of New-Year's Day contained one of Mr. George Augustus Sala's letters, felicitously combining information and amusement, written from Christchurch, "City of the Plains," New Zealand. Unhappily, the same number announces the melancholy intelligence of Mrs. Sala's death, which we deeply regret to hear of.—The innumerable friends and admirers of Mr. Sala will learn this morning with the profoundest sorrow the news of the death of his amiable and most excellent wife. A telegram dispatched from Melbourne on the 3rd inst. conveys the sad intelligence of Mrs. Sala's decease in that city. All who knew the lamented lady will immediately understand the terrible nature of the trouble which has fallen upon the accomplished author and journalist. Completely devoted to him, to his work, and to his interests, she possessed an un-failing sweetness of disposition and a natural tact and vivacity which endeared her to all who possessed the privilege of her friendship. Another of Mr. Sala's felicitous letters, written from Christchurch, appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*

of Tuesday last. We learn from the *Inangahua Times*, a copy of which has been obligingly forwarded to us, that Mr. Sala lectured in Reefton, New Zealand, on Nov. 4 last. The journal named, in its issue of that day, thus announces the expected literary treat:—  
Mr. George Augustus Sala, the brilliant journalist and litterateur, will reach Reefton this afternoon, and in the evening will deliver his famous lecture upon "Two Princes of the Pen—Dickens and Thackeray." The ovation which has been everywhere throughout the colonies accorded to the distinguished visitor, and the fact that he has in numberless instances been compelled by the pressure of public solicitation to repeat his visits and lectures, is ample testimony of the high place he has won in the estimation of the colonial people. Few men of any eminence in either literature, science or art, who have visited us have been so completely successful as Sala. His journey through the colony may be said to have been a royal progress, the enthusiasm of his receptions in the different towns being very marked. In short, it may be said that both professionally and socially he has been made about as much of as it is possible to do. It was, no doubt, an advantage that for nearly a quarter of a century past his name has been almost as well and widely known in the colonies as those of the great novelists about whom he will discourse to-night. Other men enjoying wide fame have, however, also visited us, but it has been reserved for "G. A. S." to fix the standard by which the success will be measured of all future visits of European celebrities. That in to-night's lecture we shall have a literary treat of the highest order there is no doubt whatever, and one worth going a long way to hear. Our old friend Mr. R. S. Smythe accompanies Mr. Sala.

**A COTTON INDUSTRY.**  
Since the death of Richard Arkwright, the father of the cotton-spinning industry, and during the century which has elapsed since his death, a marvellous transformation scene has been enacted in Lancashire. In those days Preston had but one cotton-mill: but a young man, named John Horrocks, was at work close by, at Edgeworth. He worked early and late with his own hands at his spinning-frame, and was so painstaking and thorough in every detail, that the yarn he turned out soon acquired a high reputation. Finally, in 1791, he started a mill of his own in Preston, and lived to erect seven extensive cotton-spinning factories. Now the works owned by Messrs. Horrockses, Miller, and Co., cover nearly thirty acres of ground, and employ 3500 workpeople. The secret of their success is that they have followed the principle laid down by the founder of the firm—viz., to turn out nothing but first-class goods.

Mr. Christopher Redington has been appointed a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland, in the room of Viscount Gormanstown, resigned.

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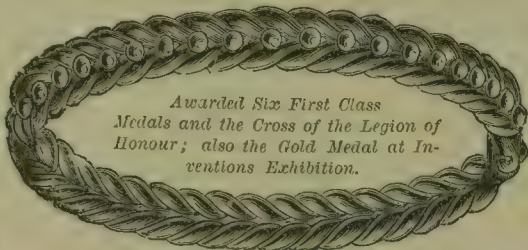
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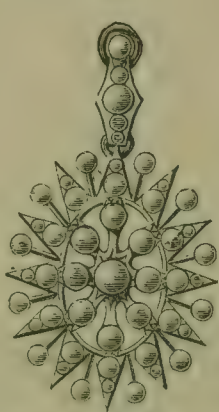
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Class 540, £3370 | Class 542, £3383 | Class 544, £3395 | Class 546, £3408 | Class 548, £3420 | Class 550, £3433 | Class 552, £3445 | Class 554, £3458 | Class 556, £3470 | Class 558, £3483 | Class 560, £3495 | Class 562, £3508 | Class 564, £3520 | Class 566, £3533 | Class 568, £3545 | Class 570, £3558 | Class 572, £3570 | Class 574, £3583 | Class 576, £3595 | Class 578, £3608 | Class 580, £3620 | Class 582, £3633 | Class 584, £3645 | Class 586, £3658 | Class 588, £3670 | Class 590, £3683 | Class 592, £3695 | Class 594, £3708 | Class 596, £3720 | Class 598, £3733 | Class 600, £3745 | Class 602, £3758 | Class 604, £3770 | Class 606, £3783 | Class 608, £3795 | Class 610, £3808 | Class 612, £3820 | Class 614, £3833 | Class 616, £3845 | Class 618, £3858 | Class 620, £3870 | Class 622, £3883 | Class 624, £3895 | Class 626, £3908 | Class 628, £3920 | Class 630, £3933 | Class 632, £3945 | Class 634, £3958 | Class 636, £3970 | Class 638, £3983 | Class 640, £3995 | Class 642, £4008 | Class 644, £4020 | Class 646, £4033 | Class 648, £4045 | Class 650, £4058 | Class 652, £4070 | Class 654, £4083 | Class 656, £4095 | Class 658, £4108 | Class 660, £4120 | Class 662, £4133 | Class 664, £4145 | Class 666, £4158 | Class 668, £4170 | Class 670, £4183 | Class 672, £4195 | Class 674, £4208 | Class 676, £4220 | Class 678, £4233 | Class 680, £4245 | Class 682, £4258 | Class 684, £4270 | Class 686, £4283 | Class 688, £4295 | Class 690, £4308 | Class 692, £4320 | Class 694, £4333 | Class 696, £4345 | Class 698, £4358 | Class 700, £4370 | Class 702, £4383 | Class 704, £4395 | Class 706, £4408 | Class 708, £4420 | Class 710, £4433 | Class 712, £4445 | Class 714, £4458 | Class 716, £4470 | Class 718, £4483 | Class 720, £4495 | Class 722, £4508 | Class 724, £4520 | Class 726, £4533 | Class 728, £4545 | Class 730, £4558 | Class 732, £4570 | Class 734, £4583 | Class 736, £4595 | Class 738, £4608 | Class 740, £4620 | Class 742, £4633 | Class 744, £4645 | Class 746, £4658 | Class 748, £4670 | Class 750, £4683 | Class 752, £4695 | Class 754, £4708 | Class 756, £4720 | Class 758, £4733 | Class 760, £4745 | Class 762, £4758 | Class 764, £4770 | Class 766, £4783 | Class 768, £4795 | Class 770, £4808 | Class 772, £4820 | Class 774, £4833 | Class 776, £4845 | Class 778, £4858 | Class 780, £4870 | Class 782, £4883 | Class 784, £4895 | Class 786, £4908 | Class 788, £4920 | Class 790, £4933 | Class 792, £4945 | Class 794, £4958 | Class 796, £4970 | Class 798, £4983 | Class 800, £4995 | Class 802, £5008 | Class 804, £5020 | Class 806, £5033 | Class 808, £5045 | Class 810, £5058 | Class 812, £5070 | Class 814, £5083 | Class 816, £5095 | Class 818, £5108 | Class 820, £5120 | Class 822, £5133 | Class 824, £5145 | Class 826, £5158 | Class 828, £5170 | Class 830, £5183 | Class 832, £5195 | Class 834, £5208 | Class 836, £5220 | Class 838, £5233 | Class 840, £5245 | Class 842, £5258 | Class 844, £5270 | Class 846, £5283 | Class 848, £5295 | Class 850, £5308 | Class 852, £5320 | Class 854, £5333 | Class 856, £5345 | Class 858, £5358 | Class 860, £5370 | Class 862, £5383 | Class 864, £5395 | Class 866, £5408 | Class 868, £5420 | Class 870, £5433 | Class 872, £5445 | Class 874, £5458 | Class 876, £5470 | Class 878, £5483 | Class 880, £5495 | Class 882, £5508 | Class 884, £5520 | Class 886, £5533 | Class 888, £5545 | Class 890, £5558 | Class 892, £5570 | Class 894, £5583 | Class 896, £5595 | Class 898, £5608 | Class 900, £5620 | Class 902, £5633 | Class 904, £5645 | Class 906, £5658 | Class 908, £5670 | Class 910, £5683 | Class 912, £5695 | Class 914, £5708 | Class 916, £5720 | Class 918, £5733 | Class 920, £5745 | Class 922, £5758 | Class 924, £5770 | Class 926, £5783 | Class 928, £5795 | Class 930, £5808 | Class 932, £5820 | Class 934, £5833 | Class 936, £5845 | Class 938, £5858 | Class 940, £5870 | Class 942, £5883 | Class 944, £5895 | Class 946, £5908 | Class 948, £5920 | Class 950, £5933 | Class 952, £5945 | Class 954, £5958 | Class 956, £5970 | Class 958, £5983 | Class 960, £5995 | Class 962, £6008 | Class 964, £6020 | Class 966, £6033 | Class 968, £6045 | Class 970, £6058 | Class 972, £6070 | Class 974, £6083 | Class 976, £6095 | Class 978, £6108 | Class 980, £6120 | Class 982, £6133 | Class 984, £6145 | Class 986, £6158 | Class 988, £6170 | Class 990, £6183 | Class 992, £6195 | Class 994, £6208 | Class 996, £6220 | Class 998, £6233 | Class 1000, £6245 | Class 1002, £6258 | Class 1004, £6270 | Class 1006, £6283 | Class 1008, £6295 | Class 1010, £6308 | Class 1012, £6320 | Class 1014, £6333 | Class 1016, £6345 | Class 1018, £6358 | Class 1020, £6370 | Class 1022, £6383 | Class 1024, £6395 | Class 1026, £6408 | Class 1028, £6420 | Class 1030, £6433 | Class 1032, £6445 | Class 1034, £6458 | Class 1036, £6470 | Class 1038, £6483 | Class 1040, £6495 | Class 1042, £6508 | Class 1044, £6520 | Class 1046, £6533 | Class 1048, £6545 | Class 1050, £6558 | Class 1052, £6570 | Class 1054, £6583 | Class 1056, £6595 | Class 1058, £6608 | Class 1060, £6620 | Class 1062, £6633 | Class 1064, £6645 | Class 1066, £6658 | Class 1068, £6670 | Class 1070, £6683 | Class 1072, £6695 | Class 1074, £6708 | Class 1076, £6720 | Class 1078, £6733 | Class 1080, £6745 | Class 1082, £6758 | Class 1084, £6770 | Class 1086, £6783 | Class 1088, £6795 | Class 1090, £6808 | Class 1092, £6820 | Class 1094, £6833 | Class 1096, £6845 | Class 1098, £6858 | Class 1100, £6870 | Class 1102, £6883 | Class 1104, £6895 | Class 1106, £6908 | Class 1108, £6920 | Class 1110, £6933 | Class 1112, £6945 | Class 1114, £6958 | Class 1116, £6970 | Class 1118, £6983 | Class 1120, £6995 | Class 1122, £7008 | Class 1124, £7020 | Class 1126, £7033 | Class 1128, £7045 | Class 1130, £7058 | Class 1132, £7070 | Class 1134, £7083 | Class 1136, £7095 | Class 1138, £7108 | Class 1140, £7120 | Class 1142, £7133 | Class 1144, £7145 | Class 1146, £7158 | Class 1148, £7170 | Class 1150, £7183 | Class 1152, £7195 | Class 1154, £7208 | Class 1156, £7220 | Class 1158, £7233 | Class 1160, £7245 | Class 1162, £7258 | Class 1164, £7270 | Class 1166, £7283 | Class 1168, £7295 | Class 1170, £7308 | Class 1172, £7320 | Class 1174, £7333 | Class 1176, £7345 | Class 1178, £7358 | Class 1180, £7370 | Class 1182, £7383 | Class 1184, £7395 | Class 1186, £7408 | Class 1188, £7420 | Class 1190, £7433 | Class 1192, £7445 | Class 1194, £7458 | Class 1196, £7470 | Class 1198, £7483 | Class 1200, £7495 | Class 1202, £7508 | Class 1204, £7520 | Class 1206, £7533 | Class 1208, £7545 | Class 1210, £7558 | Class 1212, £7570 | Class 1214, £7583 | Class 1216, £7595 | Class 1218, £7608 | Class 1220, £7620 | Class 1222, £7633 | Class 1224, £7645 | Class 1226, £7658 | Class 1228, £7670 | Class 1230, £7683 | Class 1232, £7695 | Class 1234, £7708 | Class 1236, £7720 | Class 1238, £7733 | Class 1240, £7745 | Class 1242, £7758 | Class 1244, £7770 | Class 1246, £7783 | Class 1248, £7795 | Class 1250, £7808 | Class 1252, £7820 | Class 1254, £7





DRAWN BY HARRY FURNISS.

And explained to her, as they passed the sideboard, the presence of an array of silver cups upon it.

## THE HEIR OF THE AGES.

By JAMES PAYN,

AUTHOR OF "LOST SIR MASSINGBERD," "BY PROXY," "THE CANON'S WARD," &c.

### CHAPTER III.

#### THE INTERVIEW.

There is no living-room, to my mind, more pleasant and comfortable than a well-appointed lady's boudoir; the rarity of man's privilege to enter its sacred precincts may enhance its charms, but its intrinsic attractions are indisputable. There is an air of rest as well as of refinement about it that captivates the sense, and which renders the idea of belonging to the gentler sex something more than tolerable—if only one were allowed to smoke. This prohibition did not, of course, affect Miss Elizabeth Dart; and though, as we have said, she was unusually indifferent to external surroundings, the snugness and beauty of Mrs. Melburn's sanctum made no slight impression upon her. To confess the truth, she had never seen a boudoir before; and the reflection it evoked in her was characteristically impersonal and philosophic—"So this is how the rich live; and how even ill-health is mitigated to them." She involuntarily contrasted in her mind this bright and cheerful room, with its birds and flowers, and the charming view it commanded from its oriel window, with a certain apartment in the New-road, where her Aunt Jane Righton, the sole relative and friend she had in the world, was wont to pass her dreary days. These thoughts occurred to her in a flash, and left her attention fixed upon the figure to which all the rest were mere accessories—the mistress of the room herself. Draped in some loose-fitting but becoming robe, ornamented with beautiful designs of the needle (her daughter's handiwork), she lay upon a sofa, propped up by pillows; at once the fairest and most fragile specimen of an English matron eye ever beheld. Her complexion was so exquisite, her countenance so delicate, that she would have looked like a piece of egg-shell china, but for the expression of her countenance, which, though marred by that look of effort which arises from constant pain, and the necessity of overcoming it, was "spirituelle" in a high degree.

"You will excuse my not rising, Miss Dart," she said, with a gentle smile, and putting out a small transparent hand; "but I can only afford to do so on occasions of ceremony, of which I hope you do not feel this to be one. You have had a long journey, and must be tired. Pray sit down."

Then ensued a conversation of the ordinary sort, between employer and employed; a few questions, brief and conventional, and similarly answered, about Miss Dart's belongings, and others put, with scarcely more of interest, respecting her acquirements. She was given to understand that Miss Mary's education had practically ceased; and that what, in fact, was required for her was not so much a governess as a chaperon and companion. This explanation was given with singular skill and delicacy, and without the least air of patronage; but somehow the kindness lacked that personal application which, under the circumstances, would have so much enhanced it. It seemed rather to arise from a disposition

naturally gracious, but by no means prone to impulse or confidence in a stranger. Elizabeth Dart had a gift of perception and intuitive knowledge which, to a great extent, made up for her want of experience in life; but she felt that Mrs. Melburn was a problem beyond her powers.

Mary sat silent, with a grave, preoccupied look, that sat strangely upon her pretty face; once only an expression of interest passed over her features—when her mother mentioned that in case, as was possible, she herself should be compelled to pass a month or two for her health abroad, it was probable that her daughter and Miss Dart would spend the time at Casterton, a little town on the south-western coast, with a sister of Mr. Melburn's.

"You will find it very dull, I fear; but the place is very picturesque."

"It must be very dull to seem dull to me," said the governess, smiling. "When I have not been at school, I have been pupil teacher in a school; and, with the exception of a few weeks in London with my aunt, I have seen nothing of the world at all."

"You do not give me that impression, Miss Dart," was the unexpected rejoinder. It might, of course, have been made in a complimentary sense, but the tone was serious, and Elizabeth Dart felt the colour rising in her cheeks.

"What I mean to say," explained Mrs. Melburn, hastily, "was that you have none of that *mauvaise honte* and awkwardness of manner which one generally associates with ignorance of that kind."

"We learnt deportment at Acacia Lodge," returned the governess, with a forced smile.

"Still, it is unusual to find social defects of that sort supplied by any assistance from without. Shut up in my sick-room, for example, I know that I become selfish and egotistic in spite of myself—which reminds me that I have kept you sitting here with your bonnet on without offering you any refreshment; we do not dine till seven."

"Thank you, no. Mr. Melburn was so good as to offer me a cup of tea; but, as I told him, I had some at the junction."

"Mr. Melburn? Indeed!"

There was a surprise in Mrs. Melburn's tone which grated on the other's ear. Was it so very extraordinary, then, that the master of Burrow Hall should have condescended so far as to offer refreshment to a governess, she wondered?

"It was not papa," put in Mary, with that reluctant haste which young persons use when making an unpleasant communication; "it was Jefferson."

"Jefferson!" Mrs. Melburn's surprise was even greater than before, and this time mingled with decided disapprobation. Her face, too, as she looked up sharply at the new-comer, showed open displeasure. Miss Dart's position was certainly embarrassing, but the reflection that she was in no way answerable for any mistake that might have occurred, prevented her from feeling embarrassment. The colour mounted high into her cheeks, but it was from indignation

that, for the second time, blame should be unjustly imputed to her, rather than from confusion. When the light on a card-table is weak it is difficult to discover hearts from diamonds, and, without sufficient data, one cannot pronounce with certainty whether the cause of a young girl's blush is modesty or shame. There was no doubt, however, in the mind of Elizabeth Dart which of them in her case Mrs. Melburn took it for. The governess remained obstinately, perhaps audaciously, silent.

"The gentleman who received you," said Mrs. Melburn, in chilling tones, "was not, it appears, my husband, but my step-son, Major Melburn."

Then, in her turn, somewhat haughtily and with an almost imperceptible inclination of the head, Miss Dart replied, "Indeed!"

Her pride, though not her temper, was fairly roused. Though willing to put her hand, and with unusual vigour, to any work, however humble, and to earn even the bitter bread of dependence without repining, she had great independence of character. She stood, as she thought, in the presence of an insolent woman who, having grudged her a civility, such as any man might pay to any girl, at her husband's hands, was still more wroth to find that it had been paid to her by another. Major Melburn's manner might, under the circumstances (as she now understood them), have been somewhat familiar, but it had been at least frank and kind. She greatly preferred it to the affected graciousness and artificial courtesy with which she had been received up-stairs. This was unfortunate, as it was with those up-stairs and no others that her lot was cast. If there had been time to draw distinctions, she might perhaps have excepted the younger of her two companions from this sweeping conclusion; but when we are young we resent the misjudgment of our contemporaries even more than that of our elders; we have a closer claim upon their sympathy, and—to express it in homely terms—it is not their business to preach to us. Mary Melburn, it was true, had by no means preached to her; but she had shown down-stairs a wholly uncalled-for displeasure—though distress would have been a better word, had Miss Dart had leisure for picking and choosing of terms; while in the boudoir, though she had done nothing hostile, she had done nothing to smooth matters. Surely she might have said something to explain away the error into which her companion and friend that was to be had fallen, instead of confining herself to that bare statement of fact, "It was not papa; it was Jefferson."

There was some more talk, upon other matters, but there was now a stiffness in Mrs. Melburn's tone, quite different from the formality inseparable from a first acquaintance. It was a great relief to the new-comer when the interview was terminated by her employer suggesting that the domestic should show her to her room and see that she had everything she required.

What she required was solitude—the opportunity of thinking over her position and reviewing her own conduct. She



could not conceal from herself that the impression she had made at Burrow Hall was, somehow or another, an unfortunate one. From Mary Melburn's manner, it was clear that she perceived this, and did her best to do away with it—nay, it seemed to Miss Dart that once or twice the young lady was on the point of saying something to soften, and perhaps elucidate matters. However, she did not do so: it was plain that she was shy and nervous even in her solicitude for the other's comfort.

"We dine in three quarters of an hour," she had said. "I will come and fetch you."

Then, as she turned to leave the room, something in her companion's face appeared to touch her. She came back and held out her hand. "It must all seem very strange and lonely to you here, but I am sure we shall be good friends."

"Indeed, I hope so," said Miss Dart, gratefully. She could not say, as she wished to do, "I am sure we shall," for her character was obstinately truthful; but the tears rose to her eyes and supplied what was wanting.

A kind word in season, how good it is! She felt at once that things were not so bad as they had seemed before it was spoken, and that she would be able to "get on" with Miss Melburn at least, if not with her mother. Yet what had she done to make the "getting on" with the elder lady seem so problematical? She was not unacquainted with the peculiarities of invalids, and could make allowance for them; but she could find no clue to Mrs. Melburn's annoyance and displeasure. Her best guess at it—and she acknowledged to herself it was but a poor one—was that her mistake in taking Major Melburn for his father had wounded her employer's *amour propre*. It had perhaps implied that a husband of her own age would have been more becoming than one old enough to be her father; but this left Miss Melburn's strange behaviour still unaccounted for, since it could not have arisen from the same cause. Though she had not expected to find a life of dependence without a thorn, she had not bargained for a hidden thorn.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### AT DINNER.

A girl's first ball is a great experience, but it is not such an ordeal as her first dinner party. In the former case, there is, mixed with her apprehensions, no inconsiderable expectation of enjoyment; whereas, in the latter, there are only tremors. I remember seeing one little lady—though by no means a child—astonish the strange gentleman who offered his arm to take her down-stairs by bursting into tears. The joys of the table are exclusively for the mature. What are even turtle and venison to the maiden of blushing sixteen, or even eighteen, who must needs partake of them in unfamiliar company? Better a dinner of herbs—or, at least, of hashed mutton—where ease of manner is, than eight courses, eaten on our best behaviour. Miss Elizabeth Dart was more than eighteen—she was, indeed, three or four-and-twenty—but she had never before made one of a dinner party. The class of society to which she had been accustomed did not affect that form of entertainment: they lunched heavily in the middle of the day and in the evening took meat teas. Social differences of the superficial kind, it is true, did not much move her; it was natural to her to dive below them for something of more intrinsic worth; nor was she by any means what is commonly known as "shy"—she had a sense of proportion, a consciousness of possessing powers greatly above the average, which forbade that feeling. A large party would not have alarmed her more than a small one; but of how many it might consist on the present occasion, she would certainly find herself the only stranger among them. If a young girl conveyed by her mother feels diffident and nervous in such a position, it was surely not to be wondered at that, having attired herself as sprucely as her modest wardrobe permitted, it was with some flutter of anxiety that Elizabeth Dart awaited the return of the young lady who was to be at once both her pupil and her cicerone. Mary Melburn entered her room with a smile, superimposed, however, upon a grave countenance. It seemed as certain to the new governess as though she had been a witness to it, that some conversation about her had passed in the interim between mother and daughter which had been of a serious and not quite satisfactory kind.

"Mamma is not well enough to dine down-stairs to-day," she said; "there will be no one but papa and Jefferson and one visitor."

If this speech was, as seemed probable, an excuse for the absence of Mrs. Melburn, Elizabeth Dart was only too happy to accept it, since the presence of the mistress of the house as chaperon would, she felt, have been far from reassuring. As to the visitor, whoever he might be, he was not so formidable in her apprehensions as the master of the house; that that gentleman was also her employer was a circumstance, of course, which also placed her at a great disadvantage as regards ordinary young ladies making their debut. It was once observed to me by a well-known writer, famous for his "saving common-sense," that, notwithstanding the bother made about governesses in the way of pity, no sooner do they burst into full bloom as successful school-mistresses, than we have not a civil word for them. The conclusion he drew was that our views in both cases were exaggerated, and that, even when our Becky Sharpes are all they ought to be, they are not to be so greatly commiserated. With all respect for his judgment, I still take leave to think that their position is very sad and pitiful: they are not only dependent in the ordinary sense, and as respects their employers, but more or less at the mercy of anyone in the house who may chance to take a dislike to them. While, on the other hand, matters become even still more unpleasant if any member of the opposite sex takes it into his head to pay them any marked attention.

The mind of Miss Elizabeth Dart, however, was of neither a morbid nor desponding cast, and though that trip on the threshold of her new home, which she had so unconsciously made, did somewhat depress her, she was resolved, if possible, to recover her lost ground, and at all events to make the best of matters.

In the drawing-room were three gentlemen, all of whom rose as the two ladies entered the room. Mr. Melburn's manner as he came forward and welcomed the newcomer to Burrow Hall impressed her favourably. His handsome face smiled upon her with benignity, and his tone, if somewhat patronising, had also something paternal in it. "My son Jefferson, it seems, you have already seen?" The Major nodded good-naturedly; though he said nothing, his face seemed to wear an encouraging look, for which she could not but be grateful: it looked to her like a friend's face. "Mr. Winthrop, like yourself, is from London, and has only joined our circle to-day."

"Sorry I did not come by the earlier train," observed Mr. Winthrop with an elaborate bow, "since I might have been of use to Miss Dart."

What use he could possibly have been it was difficult to imagine, as Miss Dart had travelled second-class, and had needed no assistance in drinking her cup of tea; but the aspiration was, at all events, a polite one. Mr. Winthrop, a

tall, ungainly-looking gentleman, with a face like a horse—it had possibly acquired the resemblance from association with that quadruped, for he was very equine in his tastes—was, indeed, the pink of politeness. When he addressed a lady, he invariably bowed, which caused the glass, always stuck in his eye, to fall out of it, and gave one the impression of something mechanical. He wore a constant smile, which perhaps from long usage had become weak, for it now resembled a simper; and though a young man—not more than thirty at the most—his crop of hay-coloured hair was very scanty, and had deserted the uppermost and less fertile regions of his head altogether. His loose, limited figure looked no doubt to less advantage than it otherwise would have done contrasted with the stalwart form of the Major, or even with the erect and still shapely form of the master of the house; but what was in stronger contrast still was the expression of his face, which was timid, and lacked the force of character which distinguished both father and son.

It was easy to see, however, that, despite these shortcomings, Mr. Winthrop occupied a high place in the estimation of both these gentlemen. His utterances, though of a common-place kind, were listened to with great attention, and his opinions, if not very strong in themselves, had always the advantage of corroboration. Little as she knew of life, the quick-eyed governess soon came to the conclusion that Mr. Winthrop was possessed of something in the way of wealth or position that exacted homage; but whether Mary Melburn's conduct towards him was dictated by respect, or dislike, she was not so sure. He paid her such attentions as would have been considered marked even in a "squire of dames," and she received them with a frigid courtesy that might either be the acknowledgment of such patronage or a sign of its rejection.

When dinner was announced, and he offered his arm to her, Miss Dart noticed that she laid her hand on it as lightly as though it had been a broken limb, and that not a word escaped from her lips during their passage into the dining-room. Mr. Melburn himself, who was, of course, her own escort, conversed with grave condescension, and explained to her as they passed the sideboard the presence of an array of silver cups upon it, which he saw had attracted her attention.

"You must not think they are meant for drinking purposes," he said, smiling, "and still less that they are exhibited from ostentation; but when Mr. Winthrop is here we like to remind him that other families besides his own have distinguished themselves in the field."

"Miss Dart will conclude that we have won these things in battle, Sir," said the Major, who was walking behind them, "unless you are a little more explicit. They are only courting cups."

The explanation was not altogether superfluous, for she had never seen such trophies of the chase, and was amazed at their size and splendour.

She had heard of "going to the dogs" as a term for poverty, but it seemed to her that these animals might be a source of wealth; her ignorance of how such things were come by was similar to that of a child who, looking into a jeweller's shop, concludes that a goldsmith must needs be a Ceresus.

"They must be very valuable," she murmured. "They cost a deal of money, at all events," said the Squire, drily. Then added, in a tone that was meant to be heard, "It is only men like our friend Mr. Winthrop who can afford to be successful in the courting-field."

In this speech, as it seemed to the governess, her host gave the keynote of the conversation. There were not many subjects besides his personal ailments and his family tree on which Mr. Winthrop could talk with comfort to himself, but courting happened to be one of them. The subject was a much more generally acceptable one than it seemed likely to be, for, while it was a familiar topic to Mr. Melburn and his son, its very novelty had an attraction for Miss Dart, who was never better pleased than when acquiring information which at the same time gave her an insight into social life. As for Mary Melburn, she seemed to welcome it because it afforded her an excuse for silence while listening to the outpourings of her neighbour's enthusiasm. The ladies were but very rarely appealed to; but, in answer to some question put to her by the Major about greyhounds, Miss Dart was obliged to confess that her sole acquaintance with them was derived from books.

"Of course," she said, "I delight in Sir Walter's Maida; but that, I believe, was a deer-hound."

"What Sir Walter was that?" inquired Mr. Winthrop. "I know a Sir Walter Ross, who courses down in Berkshire."

"I was speaking of Sir Walter Scott," she replied, not a little abashed at having been the unwilling cause of the discovery of such ignorance.

"I always thought it strange he didn't call the dog Salamanca," observed the Squire, gravely. "In England, we always call greyhounds—so far as the first letter goes, at least—after our own names. It would have been quite natural for me to own a Maida. I daresay you have not got a single dog, Winthrop, whose name does not begin with a 'W.'"

"There's Wilkie, and Wentworth, and Wil Drake, who won the cup from your Marrowbones at Ashdown, last year."

"You needn't tell me that," said the Squire, ruefully.

"You see, there are some things that we can teach you, even in Downshire, Miss Dart," said the Major, in a low voice. His tone was sarcastic; but, as she well understood, the sarcasm did not apply to herself. Perhaps she would rather it had done so, since it seemed to take for granted a certain contempt for her company, or, at all events, for one member of it, which it distressed her to have imputed. On the other hand, it was not displeasing to her to find someone who could enter into her feelings, and, above all, who had taken the trouble to let her know that he had done so. She felt lonely and out of her element; and sympathy of any kind, under such circumstances, is very grateful. In addition to the strangeness of all things about her, there seemed to be a mystery of some kind brooding over matters at Burrow Hall, though it only betrayed itself in silence. It was odd, for example, to say the least of it, that not a word was dropped concerning the hostess of the house; no expression of regret for her absence or its cause; no hint even of her existence. The governess's reading was extensive, and had comprised many works of fiction, and she had gathered from it that the domestic affections were not so much cultivated among the higher ranks as in that in which she had been accustomed to move, but that Mr. Winthrop should not have asked Mary Melburn a question about her mother's health when they first met in the drawing-room seemed strange indeed. Little by little she came to understand that Burrow Hall was one of those unhappy houses denounced in the Scriptures, "a house divided against itself," but for what reason it was so, or even into what camps it was divided she did not learn till long afterwards.

In the meantime, having very literally started their hare, it seemed that the topic of courting, among Mr. Melburn's guests, was never to be exhausted.

It was better than a talk about bullocks, because there was necessarily more movement, though it did not move on; but to poor Miss Dart, who had never seen a hare except in a poulterer's shop, it would have been insufferably tedious, save for a way she had, under similar circumstances, of disengaging

herself from the train of talk about her like a slip-carriage. This operation did not take the common form of dreaming, a dangerous custom which is apt to put him who practises it in an embarrassing position; she only exchanged the concrete for the abstract, and while permitting her thoughts to range over a wider surface, still kept them sufficiently fixed upon what was going on about her. Often and often had she excited Aunt Jane's astonishment by her comments on the feelings and motives of their common friends after an evening passed in their company, where she had borne her full share in the conversation, and to all appearance had been as much absorbed in it as they were.

"What a strange girl you are, Lizzie," she would say, half in admiration, half in alarm, at she knew not what; "you seem to turn everybody inside out. I can't help thinking you would make your fortune if you took to the trade of character-telling, like that romancer over the way."

The romancer was a chiromancer on the other side of the street, who professed, by spreading your fingers out (and probably putting his own to his nose as soon as your back was turned), to define your moral and intellectual qualities, and to suggest the profession most suitable to their exercise. This was not high praise, but perhaps (for praise when we are young goes far, and is almost as satisfactory as pudding) it had encouraged Miss Dart to continue her speculations. It was a habit at all events that had become confirmed by this time, and was destined to bear fruit, which was no more dreamt of at present than "the music in the eggs of the nightingale."

"Did these people talk," she was wondering now, "for the sake of talking, and because they had nothing better to talk about, or with a motive?" She knew that with persons of a low intellectual type, the mere use of the faculty of expression is gratifying to them. What else can explain the repetition of a remark in different words that we so often hear? But she had a higher opinion of her host's intelligence than this, and a higher one still of the Major's. The whole conversation, she concluded, was framed to suit Mr. Winthrop: but was it to please him generally, or with a more direct object? This riddle, which may appear uninteresting to persons who investigate double acrostics with enthusiasm, soon got to have a strong attraction for her.

"By-the-bye," observed Mr. Melburn, during a short pause, "we must remember that to-morrow is our last day this season. I am glad to see the glass is rising."

"It would make precious little difference to me," said Mr. Winthrop, "if it was stuck at 'much rain'—indeed, for Wilhelmina's sake I should prefer a wet day, for her best chance is when the ground is heavy."

"I was thinking of the ladies," remarked Mr. Melburn, drily, "not of the dogs."

"To be sure," put in Mr. Winthrop, bowing towards his fair neighbour, and dropping his cycloglass on his dessert plate, where it fell on a slice of pear, "that is a sunshine we cannot dispense with. You will honour us with your presence, Miss Melburn, of course?"

"Thank you, no. Clappers Down is scarcely a spot for the carriage, the hills are too precipitous."

"Then why not ride?" observed her father, with a frown on his high forehead, and a sharpness in his tone which fairly startled the governess: it was like the development of a new note in some familiar instrument.

"I cannot ride alone, and run the chance of being the only lady at the meeting," observed Mary, quietly; "as happened once before. I remember your objecting to it yourself, papa."

Mr. Melburn bit his lip; there is no argument so unwelcome, because so unanswerable, as that which is taken out of our own mouths and used against ourselves.

"But why should not Miss Dart ride?" he inquired, peevishly.

The question should by rights, of course, have been addressed to Miss Dart herself; we do not generally use the third person in conversation when the first is sitting next to us; but when the Squire was crossed, his manners, like those of many other people, were wont to lose their polish. His tone, indeed, was distinctly irritable; if his words had been paraphrased, they would, it seemed to the shrinking ears of the governess, have run thus—"Why won't she ride? What's she here for but to be chaperon, whether on horse or foot?"

It was plain by the blush on her cheek that Miss Melburn understood what was passing in her new friend's mind.

"Papa forgets, Miss Dart," she observed apologetically, "that folk who do not live on the downs as we do are not all born centaurs."

"I have never ridden a horse in my life," said the governess, quietly.

Mr. Winthrop looked at her with amazement, and for once without dropping his eyeglass. "Then what do you ride?" he inquired, with simplicity.

"A zebra," exclaimed the Major, gravely. "Unfortunately, however, her steed will not come in time for to-morrow."

"Jefferson is joking, Winthrop," explained Mr. Melburn, for that gentleman's jaw had dropped in something like consternation. "Come, let us have our tobacco."

At this unmistakable hint the two young ladies rose at once—the Major holding wide the door for them—and repaired to the drawing-room.

(To be continued.)

The annual distribution of her Majesty's New-Year's gifts to the poor of Windsor took place on New-Year's Day at Windsor Castle, in the presence of the Mayor and clergy. The gifts consisted of beef and coal—the joints weighing from 3 lb. to 7 lb.; the coal was in quantities of 1 cwt. to 3 cwt., the total value amounting to £220. During the distribution the church bells rang merry peals.

The revenue return shows that during the past quarter the receipts amounted to £21,094,007, against £21,118,471 in the corresponding period of 1884, being a decrease of £24,464. The principal items of increase are £355,000 from property and income tax, £160,000 from the Post Office, and £300,294 from interest on advances; but against this there is a decrease of £251,000 on Customs, £255,000 on Excise, £360,000 on stamps, and £20,000 on the telegraph service. The receipts for the nine months of the current financial year show a net decrease of £465,567.

The public are reminded that a reduced scale of postage has been some time in force for all letters over 12 oz. in weight. The postage advances at the rate of ½d. for every 2 oz., with a penny added—thus, 14 oz. cost 3½d. plus 1d., equal 4½d.; the postage of a letter weighing 1 lb. is 5d.; and so on up to any weight. A few examples of charges are subjoined:—The postage of a letter weighing 1 oz. is 1d.; 2 oz. 1½d.; ½ lb., 2d.; ¾ lb., 3d.; 1 lb., 5d.; 2 lb., 9d.; 5 lb., 1s. 9d. A letter of any weight may be registered on being taken to the counter of a post-office and prepaid 2d. in addition to the usual postage, so that the total charge for the postage and registration of a letter packet weighing, for example, 1 lb., is 7d. The public are advised to weigh and fully prepay heavy letters, as insufficiently prepaid letters may have to be laid aside and so delayed; the addressee being in all cases liable to be surcharged with double the deficient postage.



## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 1, 1878), with six codicils (dated July 17, 1880; May 20, 1881; May 27, 1882; Jan. 22, 1884; and June 27 and Sept. 25, 1885), of Mr. John Bowes, late of Streatham Castle, Durham, who died on Oct. 9 last, was proved on Nov. 28 by Sir Henry Morgan Vane and Edward Young Western, two of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £147,000. The testator bequeaths numerous legacies to relations, friends, dependents, and others, and also to the friends of his late wife, the Countess of Montalto. A conditional legacy is given to be laid out in the purchase of land to go with the Bowes settled estates, and £5000 is to be expended in planting the Wemmergill estate, part of the said settled estates. He gives £100,000 as an endowment fund for the museum and park founded by the will of the Countess of Montalto. Certain articles, to be selected by his executors, are given to the museum; and other articles are settled to go as heirlooms with Streatham Castle. All the general legacies are to be paid in full, in priority to the one to the museum; if his property shall prove sufficient, an additional legacy is to be paid to the museum; and one also as an endowment fund and to complete the Roman Catholic chapel at Barnard Castle, founded by the testator. The ultimate residue is left to the Earl of Strathmore and the said museum.

The will (dated Oct. 30, 1884) of Mr. Henry Clay Gallup, late of Preston House, The Avenue, Gipsy-hill, who died on Oct. 31 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Walter Renaud, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £131,000. With the exception of a bequest of fifty guineas to each of his executors and trustees, the testator leaves all his real and personal estate, upon trust, for his son, Henry Curtis Gallup.

The will (dated Nov. 1, 1878), with five codicils (dated Jan. 21 and Sept. 20, 1880; June 16, 1881; June 18, 1883; and March 16, 1884), of Mr. Edward Hall, late of Berkeley House, Binfield-road, Clapham, who died on Nov. 11 last, at Bourne-mouth, was proved on the 16th ult. by George Gray, Henry Powell Rainbow, and Samuel Wiggins, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £76,000. The testator leaves his freehold property at Wantage to his nephew William Hall; some freehold house property and £10,000, upon trust, for Mary Eliza Hall; and numerous other legacies. The residue of his property he gives to Edward Eyton Marsh, William Eyton Marsh, the wife of his nephew George John Eyton Marsh, William Hall, Alexander Cowderoy, and George Gray.

The will (dated Feb. 11, 1880) of Mr. Samuel Oliver Pierce, late of Richmond-road, Twickenham, who died on Oct. 13 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by Edward Pierce, John Pierce, and Septimus Pierce, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £54,000. The testator bequeaths legacies to the widow and three children of his late son, Robert, and to his sister, and others. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his said three sons.

The will (dated June 8, 1885), of Mr. Joseph Cockrill, late of No. 81, Camberwell-grove, who died on Nov. 9 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by John Oldfield Nettleton and Mrs. Agnes Stedman, the daughter, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £46,000. The testator bequeaths legacies to his daughters, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, executors, grandchildren, and other relatives. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, upon trust, as to one moiety, for his daughter Mrs. Agnes Stedman; and as to the other moiety, for his daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Hannah Nettleton and her children.

The will (dated March 21, 1883) of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Natalie Lovegrove, late of No. 28, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, and of Fortfield, Weston-super-Mare, who died on Aug. 17 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Charles Doane, the uncle, Alexander Brodie, and George Nelson Emmet, the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £34,000. The testatrix gives the furniture, pictures, plate, and effects at Park-street and Fortfield to her god-son (and also the god-son of her late husband, William Taylor), Richard Herbert Taylor Symonds. The residue of her real and personal estate is to be held, upon trust, to pay the income to her uncle, Charles Doane, for life; at his death, several legacies are to be paid, including one of £100 to the Statistical Society of London; and the ultimate residue is to be held upon further trust for the said Richard Herbert Taylor Symonds, for life, and then for his children, conditionally on his taking the name and arms of Taylor.

The will (dated Oct. 12, 1878) of Mr. James Wilde Dixon, late of No. 28, Lower Phillimore-place, Kensington, who died on Sept. 23 last, at Hastings, was proved on the 3rd ult. by Mrs. Maria Dixon, the widow, and James Walter Dixon, the son, two of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £33,000. The testator bequeaths his furniture and household effects to his wife; and an annuity of £75 to his brother William, for life. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held, upon trust, for his wife, for life, and then, as to one third, for each of his three children, James Walter, Percy John, and Mrs. Maria Amy Cooper.

The will (dated May 9, 1885), with a codicil (dated May 29 following), of Richard Wharton Myddleton, late of Leasingham Hall, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire, who died on Oct. 6 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by Arthur Burton Pease and Colonel James Kiero Watson, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £20,000. The testator gives his household goods, furniture, plate, pictures, effects, horses, carriages, live and dead stock, and £2000 to his late wife's cousin, Kate Clutterbuck; legacies to female domestic servants; an annuity to his coachman; and there are a few specific bequests. The residue of his estate and effects he leaves to nephews and nieces.

The will (dated June 26, 1885) of Admiral William Louis, late of No. 46, Connaught-square, Hyde Park, who died on Nov. 20 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Major William Louis, Charles William Greenwood, and Alexander Buckler, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £13,000. The testator, after bequeathing a few legacies, leaves the residue of his property, upon trust, for the benefit of his wife, for life; and at her death he gives numerous legacies to relatives and others.

The winter programme in connection with the Royal Institution of Great Britain, opened with a series of Christmas lectures by Professor Dewar on the "Story of a Meteorite"; and the list of lectures to Easter next includes such names as those of Dr. Ball, Astronomer-Royal of Ireland (whose subject is the "Astronomical Theory of the Great Ice Age"), Mr. R. S. Poole, Mr. C. T. Newton, Professor A. Gamgee, Mr. W. C. Roberts-Austen, Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, Professor Tyndall (who gives four lectures on "Light"), Mr. Archibald Geikie, and Dr. Taylor, of St. John's College, Cambridge. The Friday evening meetings begin on Jan. 22, when Professor Tyndall will discourse on "Thomas Young and the Wave Theory"; and the programme of probable arrangements is one of sustained interest.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor. CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 2170 and 2171 received from Kungur (Lower Bengal); of Nos. 2174 and 2175 from H. Stebbing; of No. 2173 from Thomas Blackden and Jonah Crook; of No. 2176 from Alpha, P. E. Gibbins (Tidbits), T. J. Stevens, George Hackett; of No. 2177 from J. Crispus (Ghent), Alpha, Thomas Chown, Emile Fraut; of No. 2178 from Thomas Chown, W. Biddle, Hermit, Emile Fraut, H. H. H. (St. Petersburg), No Name (Folkstone), W. E. Stephenson, Laura Greaves (Shelton), E. J. Salisbury, W. Vernon Arnold, Rev. Winfield Cooper, Emile (Dartington), No. 1, 2, and 3 by J. H. (Shigo), R. S. Sumner, T. Jones, G. Joyce, George Hackett, and M. Nicolet (Cafe Glacier, Marseille).

The following have solved all the Christmas Problems—Richard Murphy, Emile Fraut, F. Marshall, Emile (Dartington), Dabbshill, C. T. Salisbury, Edward James Gibbs Junior, Percy Rawle Gibbs, B. H. C. (Salisbury), Hereward, C. E. P. E. H., G. Morland Day, A. R. (Rotherham), E. Casella (Paris), R. Tweddell, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Jupiter Junior, W. Hillier, Statue Belliard Chess Club (Brussels), G. W. Law, Ben Nevis, A. W. Scrutton, L. Wyman, H. Lucas, and C. Oswald. No. 1 has been solved by C. F. Jones; No. 2 by H. T. Eder; Nos. 1 and 2 by E. J. Winter Wood, Maud Alice Muff, and F. F. (Brussels); Nos. 1, 2, and 3 by J. H. Tamisier, J. Alois Schmuecke, W. B. Smith, and H. Stebbing; Nos. 1 and 2 by R. H. Brooks; Nos. 1 and 4 by J. R. Blyth; Nos. 2, 3, and 4 by Commander W. L. Martin (K.N.).

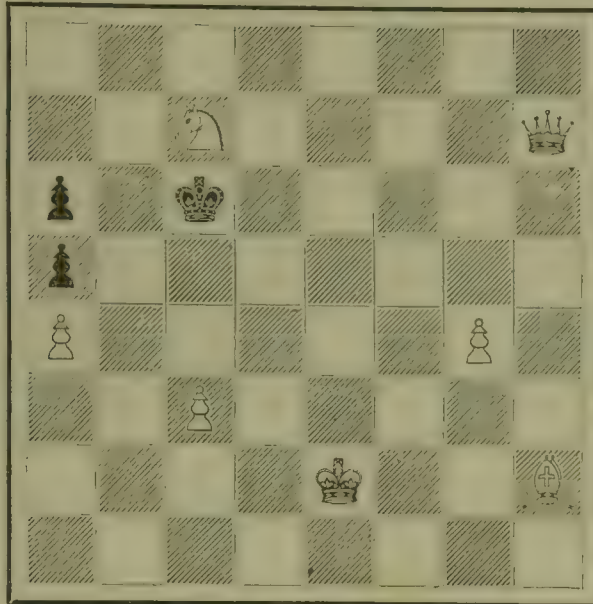
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2179 received from Shadforth, W. H. Colcock, F. F. (Brussels), J. Crispus (Ghent), C. T. Salisbury, E. L. Green, R. J. Winter Wood, John O. Brenner, J. H. Tamisier, Menloist (Arenchon), Gustav Wasserschlein (Berlin), A. W. Sentance, C. A. Peters, Alfred De Rojas, Columbus, T. Roberts, Jona Crook, Nerina, W. Hugh Evans, L. Falcon (Antwerp), Ernest Woolley, Thomas Mulliner, W. R. Hatfield, Commander W. L. Martin (K.N.), Julia Short, W. Kirby John F. Wilkinson, B. A., Thomas Blackden, Richard Murphy (Wexford), Thomas Chown, Emile Fraut, J. K. South (Hampstead), W. Biddle, Maud Alice Muff, R. E. D. (Kent), C. M. O. E. J. Salisbury, Stephen W. Hooper, E. S. Junior, B. H. C. (Salisbury), George Gould, Hereward, R. H. Brooks, F. Marshall, W. E. Stephenson, Major R. K. J. A. Schmuecke, Laura Greaves, Alpha (Salisbury), Dabbshill, C. E. P. M. Nicolet (Cafe Glacier, Marseille), E. E. H., J. P. Langley, G. Morland Day, W. B. Smith, Otto Fuder (Ghent), E. Louden, T. Sinclair, G. S. Cox, Clement Fawcett, H. Wardle, J. Blake, A. R. (Rotherham), H. L. Southwell, G. H. Harroviensis, H. T. Eder, L. L. Greenaway, Frederick Urwick, M. Mulendoff (Luxembourg), E. Elsbury, M. A. S. (the Hague), G. G. Brown, Rev. J. R. Olorenshaw, H. Teove, A. C. Hunt, Emile (Dartington), C. Darragh, J. Ainsworth, Frederick Scheele, Statue Belliard Chess Club (Brussels), N. S. Harris, J. R. Blyth, Frederick König (Prague), C. F. Jones, Edward James Gibbs Junior, Percy Rawle Gibbs, H. Stebbing, G. W. Law, H. H. H. (St. Petersburg), James W. North, Ben Nevis, A. W. Scrutton, T. Jones, T. Joyce, C. Oswald, William Miller, W. L. Salisbury, H. E. Campion, George Hackett, and W. Vernon Arnold.

NOTE.—Only communications received up to the 1st instant are acknowledged in this Number. Correspondents are cordially thanked for Christmas Cards and good wishes.

## PROBLEM No. 2181.

By C. F. STUBBS (St. Johns, New Brunswick).

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## A NATIONAL TOURNAMENT FUND.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following communication from Mr. Charles Anthony, the president of the Counties Chess Association, and solicit for it the serious attention of all readers who are interested in the progress of chess in England:—

"The admitted growth of the popularity of chess, both in this country and abroad, and the increased obligation laid upon such as have the opportunity to consult for the best interests of the game and its professors, must be my excuse for troubling you with a few words which I have long desired to say. The general public never shows any lack of interest in matters of wholesome and friendly rivalry; and this has been well illustrated of late, as far as chess is concerned, by the encouragement given to a series of international tournaments, the last of which was held at Hereford, in August of this year, in connection with the annual meeting of the Counties Chess Association. And I am convinced that I shall appeal to a large number of sympathetic minds when I say that the personal and professional aspects of the game should not be regarded with indifference by anyone who has had his share of entertainment from this increase in the area of competition.

"The Rev. A. B. Skipworth, who for many years has done excellent service as hon. secretary of the Counties Association, argued forcibly in the *Times*, a few weeks ago, in favour of recognising a practical and commercial value in the attainment of a certain standard of excellence as a chessplayer. He proposed that the Counties Association should give 'certificates of attained proficiency after the ordeal of tournament,' in the hope that the public would accept such certificates as additional recommendations in the case of applicants for employment; and there may be many sensible men who are willing to take this view, and to give a preference, other things being equal, to the man who has proved his excellence at chess. Of course, they would be on their guard against the kind of man who allows his passion for the game to master him, and who might be likely to neglect his main duty and occupation. With this reservation, I think that Mr. Skipworth's plan for granting chess certificates—though I avoid arguing or committing myself in its favour—might be found to act well, and that its adoption might possibly be beneficial to the increasing number of skilful chessplayers.

"But I am wishful to-day to consider the interests of the professional as distinguished from the amateur chessplayer. And it is far more difficult to deal rationally with the interests of professional players, who might possibly assure us at the outset that it is an impertinence to deal with their interests in any way. It might be so if we had any particular individuals in view while professing to speak of the whole class; and I need hardly say that I have not. My wish is merely to ask if it be not possible to devise means of permanently bettering the position of players who practically devote their lives to this calling. At present a professional chessplayer is not, as a rule, treated with as much consideration as his talent, perseverance, and self-denial ought to secure for him. He is left more to his own resources than even a cricketer or a champion runner, and yet his triumphs are won by the intellect, and not by strength of lung or limb. I know that there are some who object to the encouragement of chess as a regular pursuit and profession, on the ground that the game is not sufficiently in favour with the general public to justify an able man and a fine player in looking to its practice as a means of support. But that is the very pith of my complaint. It is certain that in the last few years there has sprung up throughout the world a number of professional chessplayers who have attained high distinction without deriving the slightest material advantage themselves. A great master may be even illustrious, while his family may be actually suffering in consequence; and it is to help to meet this evil—to improve the status of professional chessplayers, who are an ever-increasing class of the community—that I venture to make this appeal through your universally read columns.

"With regard to the objection that chess is not sufficiently developed to be looked upon as a regular profession, I would say that this is very much the fault of those who think so, and who consequently withhold from it the aid which it is in their power to give. After the evidence of recent years, the frequent international tournaments, the development of chess literature in every form, the rapidly increasing number of clubs throughout Great Britain, the founding of a new association, and the remarkable vitality of the old one, to say nothing of the interest so widely felt and expressed in the forthcoming match between Messrs. Steinitz and Zukertort, it is simply impossible to deny the existence of a profession of chess—a profession, that is to say, of men who prefer a certain intellectual, inexpensive, and unostentatious game to any other, and who, excelling in mental power or aptitude, are led by the keen appetite for victory to 'shun delights and live laborious days.' It follows, therefore, in this, no less than in any other profession, that all who cultivate the art are bound in fairness and honour to see that such as are its mainstay—always ready to play, to instruct, to illustrate a theory or analyse a position—shall not be unduly handicapped in the struggle for existence. As it is, many of our professional chessplayers are compelled to engage in some other calling, which distracts the mind and more than doubles the mental strain. So, too, it is true, are lawyers and other professional men. But then these have an open career, with valuable prizes for the most able and lucky. There is no

luck in chess, and the utmost ability is scarcely rewarded at all. And the question is, whether something cannot be done to increase the number and value of the rewards to which successful players may look forward. Mr. Skipworth's suggestion was intended to make an advance in one direction; and, as I have said, it applies mainly to amateurs, or to players who are professional only in the sense that they compete for prizes in an occasional tournament. But my contention is that much may be done for the masters—for the encouragement of genius and the higher development of the game—by making the prizes of the principal competitions more appropriate to the severity of the struggle. If all who take an interest in chess will make up their minds to contribute a fair quota to the prize funds of future meetings of either the Counties Association or the British Association, the grievance will be lessened and every one concerned will reap the benefit. Professional players will understand that victory in these tournaments will leave them a margin for something more than a weekly pittance for a few months, and the result of such knowledge could not fail to be advantageous all round.

"But perhaps the best way—and I throw it out as a suggestion—to insure the permanent raising of the rewards of chess would be to establish a National Tournament Fund. In this belief, and as a beginning, I shall be glad to guarantee that I will raise £100 in the county of Hereford, within six months of New-Year's Day, on condition that nineteen other counties each contribute a similar sum. Or I will guarantee the £100, provided that the other £1900 be subscribed in London, or from any other sources whatever, within that period. £2000 will have a tendency to grow; it would furnish an annual prize (or prizes) worth winning by one or more of our great masters, and it would thereby help to foster this kind of games, and to increase not only its popularity, but its usefulness. It will be noticed that I have named £2000 as the minimum; but I do not believe that there would be much difficulty in forming a fund of at least £5000 (which would not be more than enough worthily to carry out the objects in view), if the lovers of chess throughout the country—in the large towns as well as in the counties—would take up the scheme with even less zeal and energy than they now infuse into an amateur concert or bazaar, or private theatricals."

## THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

This business, in which General Sir Peter Lumsden and his assistants, on the line between the Heri-Rud and the Murghab rivers, were occupied a twelvemonth ago, when our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, was with their party at Bala Murghab, is again in progress of execution. We learnt, several weeks ago, that two of the new Russian Commissioners—namely, Colonel Kuhlberg and M. Lessar—arrived at Zulikar on Nov. 9, Sir West Ridgeway on the 10th, and the other Russian Commissioners on the 12th of that month. The camp of the Russian, like that of the English, Commission was pitched on the bank of the Heri-Rud. The British Commission, which was composed of thirteen officers, was escorted by a detachment of Bengal Lancers, while a sotnia of Cossacks formed the Russian guard. The first meeting of the delegates of the two countries took place on Nov. 12, and on the following day they began their work by erecting the first boundary beacon at a point on the road from Puli-Khatun to Zulikar, two verstas to the north of the latter place. The Commissioners would remain at Zulikar for a fortnight, and would then proceed to Kushk. We are indebted to Captain E. L. Durand (son of the late Sir Henry Durand), Assistant British Commissioner, for a sketch reproduced in our large Engraving, which shows the scene at the formal conference between the Russian and the English Commissioner, the one attended by an escort of Cossacks, the other by men of the 11th Bengal Lancers, at Zulikar, on Nov. 13, when they examined the map and fixed the spot where the first stone of the boundary line should be placed. Captain Durand has also furnished us with a sketch of the arrival of one of the guns to be placed on the new fortifications of Herat.

We present a View of Zulikar, looking north, on the banks of the Heri-Rud, and one of the mouth of the Zulikar Pass, looking east, which are from sketches by Captain Peacocke, R.E., that officer being on the survey department of the Afghan Boundary Commission. The latter sketch looks into the pass, showing its wild character; at the entrance there is a large mound, which no doubt is all that remains of an ancient fortification which had stood there for defending the pass. A stone tower of later times has been built upon the mound, which was probably used to watch the Turkomans when they passed through the valley on their way to cross the Heri-Rud into Persian territory, of which that river is the boundary.

The Russian Commission for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier is understood to be under the charge of Colonel Kuhlberg; General Zelony does not appear. The joint labours of the two Commissions would commence at Zulikar: the work would be carried on to the Murghab, and thence eastward through the desert to Khodja Saleh, on the Oxus. The latest news is that the demarcation of the Russo-Afghan Boundary has been completed as far as Maruchak. The English Commissioners are now wintering at Charshamba, and the Russians at Penjdeh.

## LITTLE ANGLERS.

There is a mysterious fascination in the sport of fishing, or the hope of catching fish if they are so foolish as to come and take a bait. It flatters the sense of intellectual superiority which all mankind naturally cherish in comparing themselves with the lower species of the animal creation. This consciousness is quite as readily entertained by the minds of children as of grown-up persons; and since the capture of fish, whether by line or net, is not attended by extreme violence, or with the infliction of wounds and bloodshed, though it is equally fatal as preliminary to death, many tender-hearted girls feel no instinctive dislike to such an amusement. The young people so employed at the seaside, hanging over the broken wood-work of an old boat-pier, delineated by our Artist, have no qualms or scruples about their pursuit; and it would do little good to perplex a sensitive conscience with doubts of the propriety of an action which nobody supposes to be morally wrong. Yet the readers of Miss Taylor's "Original Poems," sixty years ago, in the days of their youth, were called upon to abhor the wickedness of Harry, the naughty boy who had "a trick of catching fishes," and who was justly punished, as we are told, by getting his own throat transfixed with a meat-hook while clambering up the ladder shelves. This horrible fancy of appropriate retribution may have been suggested by Lord Byron's humorous sentence upon the classical literary angler, Izaak Walton:—

The quaint old cruel coxcomb in his gullet  
Should have a hook, and a small trout to pull it.

For the matter of cruelty, we are happy to inform our young friends that the hook itself does not inflict much pain, owing to the cartilage of the fish's mouth and the comparative lack of nervous sensitiveness in a cold-blooded creature. Its chief distress is probably in the slow process of dying when taken out of the water. Expert anglers know how to relieve this suffering by causing instantaneous death when they take the fish in hand. We do not, however, recommend that little girls should, in general, be encouraged to accompany their brothers in fishing, although Mr. Black, in his "White Heather," and other popular novelists of the day, have drawn charming pictures of elegant young ladies trying their hand with the salmon in Highland lochs and rivers. There is a possibility of danger, unless the water be shallow; and we should fear somewhat for the pretty maid who has perched herself on the top of that old pier, if she chanced to fall headlong. Let us hope that no such accident will take place on this occasion, and that the children will come safe home, bringing their rods with them, having only broken their lines in the seaweed and lost their hooks, for we do not think it at all likely that they will have caught a single fish.





ZULFIKAR, ON THE HERI-RUD: VIEW LOOKING NORTH.  
SKETCH BY CAPTAIN PEACOCKE, R.E.



THE ZULFIKAR PASS: VIEW FROM THE BANKS OF THE HERI-RUD, LOOKING EAST.  
SKETCH BY CAPTAIN PEACOCKE, R.E.





LITTLE ANGLERS.—BY A. M. ROSSI.  
FROM THE EXHIBITION AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.



## OLD MASTERS AT BURLINGTON HOUSE. THE ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The principal attractions of this winter's exhibition in the way of novelty are the water-colour drawings of J. M. W. Turner, which occupy a room by themselves, and a small collection of oil paintings by that little known and less appreciated artist, Joseph Wright, "of Derby"—the friend of Josiah Wedgwood—the fellow-pupil of Reynolds under Hudson, and, in his day, a popular painter. His fellow-townsmen, Mr. William Bemrose, has just published, very opportunely, a noble tribute to Joseph Wright's memory, in the form of a biography, enriched with etchings of his principal works. We have on this occasion, however, to deal only with his exhibited works; and of these "The Orrery" (10) is one of the most characteristic. Wright had a particular fondness for candle-light effects; and in this picture he has placed his lamp in the centre of his apparatus, where it does duty for the sun, whilst its light is thrown naturally upon the group of spectators. The portraits were pronounced at the time to be faithful likenesses, but we can do no more than bear witness to the skill he has displayed, and to the admirable results he has obtained. There is a directness and decision about his work which reminds one of Van der Helst and some of the Dutch portrait-painters; but it was not until a later date that, in the treatment of imaginary works such as Sterne's "Maria" (13) or Beattie's "Edwin" (9), we could gain any estimate of his powers. His draughtsmanship was always careful, but his colouring was too frequently cold and grey, though at times it could rise to considerable harmony of tone. Of his landscapes, that from Matlock High Tor is the most attractive, bearing traces of the artist's acquaintance with Richard Wilson, whom he had met, or whose works he had seen probably during his travels in Italy.

Of the other English masters, Romney and Hoppner are this year all fairly well represented, especially the latter, although by only three works each. Of the former's "Lady Hamilton" (3), it must be said that it falls in interest below some of his other treatments of this favourite sitter; but the "Portrait of a Lady" (29), in a large hat adorned with black and white feathers, is as graceful as anything ever painted by Gainsborough. The pose of the head and the curve of the neck are rendered with an elegance seldom surpassed; whilst in the same artist's portrait of the first "Lord Berwick" (31), we see that on occasion Romney can be stiff and formal, touching with equal truth English *morgue* and Italian gracefulness. Hoppner's portrait of "Lady Culling Smith" challenges comparison with Romney's anonymous lady. She is painted in the semi-gipsy-like costume which was so much in favour with artists in those days, and is carrying one of her children pick-a-back. She has a sweet face, full of animation, but scarcely as regular in its features as those of her father, the "beautiful" Earl of Mornington. On the opposite wall is the portrait of "Lady Charlotte Duncombe," in a white dress, and black cloak thrown over her arm—a pretty face, but without much character; but the best of Hoppner's works here to be seen is the large, seated portrait of "The Countess of Harewood" (151), in a pinkish-grey dress, the very embodiment of graceful dignity.

Reynolds and Gainsborough are, as usual, strongly represented—the former by eighteen and the latter by eight works. Of these, it may, without disparagement, be said that Sir Joshua's portrait of "Nelly O'Brien" (19), in spite of its faded colour, far outshines every other work. It is in no way com-

parable to the "Nelly O'Brien" of the Wallace Collection, nor to that, in a brown dress, which was exhibited here some years back; but the face was one with which Reynolds had a special sympathy, and, from the fact that he painted her portrait seven or eight times, he must have acquired complete mastery over her expression. In the present picture, the faded colour leaves the hands coarse and heavy, so that their modelling is totally lost. The Countess of Waldegrave, afterwards Duchess of Gloucester, was another of those faces of which Reynolds never seemed to tire. She sat to him at least half-a-dozen times. The present portrait (20) represents her dressed in white, and seated in a landscape. It is not one of the best, but it is an interesting rendering of the fashionable and successful beauty. The portrait of another of his favourites, "Mrs. Abington, as Roxalana" (33), ranks, however, but little below the "Miss Prue" and "The Comic Muse" renderings of the same popular actress. This portrait was taken in the later years of her life, but whilst she was still in the enjoyment of her beauty. The portraits of "Lady Broughton" (149) and of "Jane, Duchess of Gordon" (152), show us Reynolds's talent at an interval of ten years. The former was painted in 1765, probably in the same year as the "Nelly O'Brien" already alluded to; the latter belonged to the same year as his portrait of "Mrs. Sheridan as St. Cecilia," and is noteworthy as being the only portrait Reynolds ever painted of a woman distinguished for her beauty and accomplishments. The portrait of "Lady Harewood" (155) is the more interesting from its position beside Hoppner's picture of the same family group, and opinions will be divided as to which deserves the preference.

The Gainsborough portraits of the year are scarcely up to the usual level, those of "Mrs. Fownes" (24), and of her brother, "The Hon. Geo. Somerville" (32), are somewhat hard; the "Lady Brisco" (150) is almost ghastly in her white dress; and the painter's two daughters (48) dull and monotonous. The full-length portrait, however, of "Mrs. Sheridan" (103), in a red dress and blue scarf, gives a better idea of what he could achieve with a sympathetic subject and a face which owed more to expression than to feature. Of George Morland we have an excellent example of finely-finished work in "The Tea Garden" (23); and a somewhat ambitious effort by Stothard in "Sans Souci" (22), a Watteau-like collection of highly-coloured groups assembled in a conventional park. The large picture, by Sir David Wilkie, representing "Chelsea Pensioners Reading the Waterloo Despatch" (37), painted for the Duke of Wellington in 1822, is too well known by engraving to need description. The scene is an animated one, and the figures admirably grouped; the subject, moreover, afforded the artist considerable scope for his special aptitude of telling the same story with numerous variations in the different groups into which the picture naturally divides itself.

So far we have only spoken of the figure-subjects of the English school, but the show of landscape art is perhaps even more remarkable, embracing as it does the entire period from Wilson to Turner. The former is known to have been little appreciated by Reynolds, on the ground of his addition to the latter's remark that Gainsborough was the best landscape-painter of the time, "and the best portrait-painter, too." Reynolds, it is asserted, never forgot or forgave this rebuke; and to his hostility was attributed Wilson's ill-success. Wolcott, however, prophesied that he would be appreciated in after days, and either of the three landscapes exhibited here goes far to justify the satirist's appreciation. That lent by Mr. R. C. L. Bevan (38) is the mere conventional Lake-of-Nemi sort of Italian composition, and, though bright in colour, it

falls short in transparency of the Rev. W. H. Wayne's contribution (45), representing a homely English mill—with a pond and some cattle—standing sharp and clear against the sunset sky. Two magnificent specimens of Constable's magic art, "The Hay Wain" (153) and "Stratford Mill" (158) show this true child and lover of nature in his best light. His style is the very opposite of Wilson's classicism, as well as of Gainsborough's softer art, of which there is a small but unimportant specimen (28). Constable established, once and for all, that love of truth and that sense of perpetual movement which underlie all perfect treatment of Nature. His preference for the fresh colours of spring, with its wind-driven clouds breaking the sunlight, may be found in both these works, as well as in the sketch (1) for his great work of "Salisbury Cathedral," and in the quieter but equally fresh "Glebe Farm" (26). In transparency of atmosphere, George Vincent's view of "Greenwich Hospital" (34) will compare with some of the Claudes to which we shall have occasion to refer another time; and the Reynolds' "Landscape" (42), lent by Mr. James Knowles, is so interesting, and exhibits such careful treatment of light under the trees of the wood, that we should be glad to know something of its history, and to which period of the painter's life its production may be attributed.

We reserve our notice of the foreign pictures and Turner's water colours.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"A Dictionary of Music and Musicians," edited by Sir George Grove (Macmillan and Co.), a most valuable work—which ranges from the year 1450 to that which has just ended—is approaching its completion. The twenty-first part (recently issued) comes down to "Water-Music," in which Handel's composition so entitled is briefly, but sufficiently, treated by Mr. W. S. Rockstro. Among other subjects that are more fully discussed—according to their greater importance—are the Violin, by Mr. E. J. Payne; Virginal Music, by Mr. W. B. Squire; Vogler, by M. Gustave Chouquet; and Wagner, by Mr. E. Dannreuther; not to mention others of interest. The completion of this great work, which may now soon be looked for, will supply a want that has long been felt among English musicians; no dictionary of the class at all comparable to this, in amplitude of extent and efficiency of execution, having before existed in our language.

"A Year Ago" and "My Beautiful Foe" are the titles of songs composed by Mary W. Ford. We have previously had occasion to commend vocal pieces produced by this young lady, who possesses the gift of writing melodies full of charm, while yet being unaffected; and has also a marked talent for harmonic treatment, as proved by the interest of the pianoforte accompaniments, which are eminently artistic, and evince refined musical training. Both the songs now referred to stand in agreeable contrast to many of the commonplace productions of the day, each possessing an individuality of style and expression. The piece first named is a setting of some very suggestive lines by the late Hugh Conway, and is issued by the London Music Publishing Company; the other song being associated with some sentimental verses by P. B. Marston, and published by Messrs. Boosey and Co.

The Goldsmiths' Company have contributed £50 to the funds of the Ragged School Union.

In the past year English Freemasons subscribed £54,416 to the Masonic charities.

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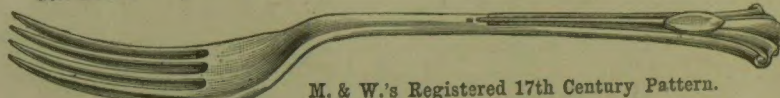
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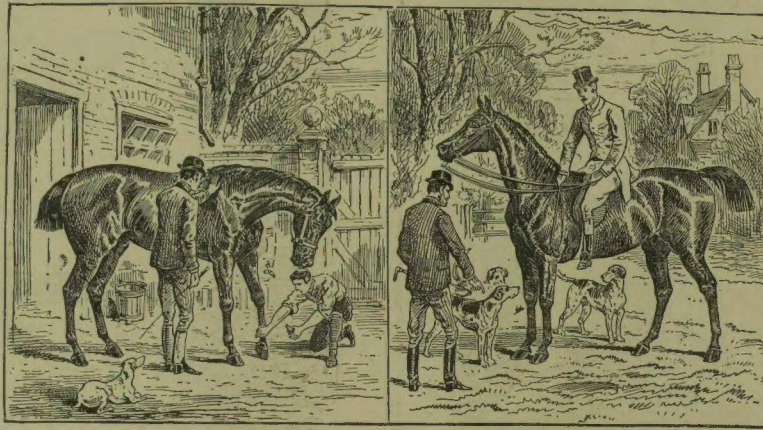
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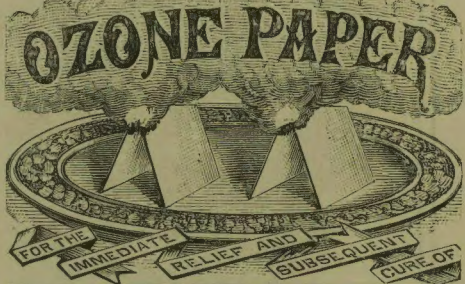


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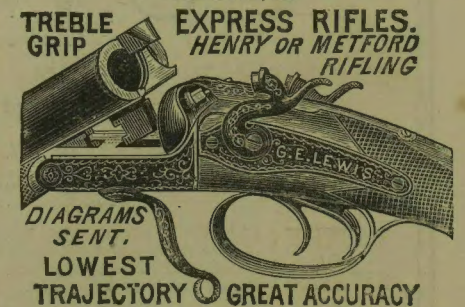
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